THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1772.

CONTENTS.

General TITLE-PAGE. *
A chronological ſeries of EVENTS. *
Directions to the BINDER. *
A WEEK-DAY table. *
EXPLANATORY NOTES. *
Of the late EMIGRATIONS. Of highland chieftains, wadſetters, and tackſmen 697. A change of manners in the highlands ſince the union 698. Cauſes of the late emigrations ib. Emigrations promoted by three ſets of perſons ib. The hardſhips to which the deluded emigrants will be expoſed 699 Improvements and manufactures in the highlands recommended 700.
A remedy for CORNS 700.
Minutes on an inquiry into EAST-INDIA affairs. Examination of General Carnac 701. Sir Eyre Coote 702. Mr Manningham 704. Mr Becher 706. and Mr Cooke 708. An obſervation by Lord Clive 716.
The meaſures adopted in reſpect of the Free Negroes of St VINCENT, juſtified 716.
Indictment againſt WITCHES 718. Precept againſt them and againſt witneſſes and aſſizers 719. Order for burning ib. Copies of the proof and verdict wiſhed for 720. An abſtract of the act for repealing the ſtatutes againſt witches ib.
A character of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS III. the preſent King of Sweden 720.
Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. On the bill relating to the importation of oak-bark 721. On the bill for regulating the African-company elections ib. On the powder-mill bill 724. On mad-houſes 726. Mr Bankes and Dr Solander ib. the corn-bill ib. and a miſunderſtanding between the two houſes ib.
A remedy for SORE GUMS and LOOSE TEETH 727.
Annual MORTALITY-BILLS 728
INDEX to the Eſſays, Extracts, Books, Hiſtorical Affairs, &c.
—— to the Poetry, &c.
—— to the Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Preferments.

* *Prefixed to Jan. Mag. in the binding.*

SIR, *Dec.* 31. 1772.

AS the emigration of the highlanders has of late been the chief ſubject with ſome of your correſpondents, and as none of them has aſſigned any ſatisfactory reaſons as the cauſe thereof, the following particulars, with remarks, may not be diſagreeable to the public; for the truth whereof, I appeal to every proprietor, wadſetter, principal tackſman, tenant, and ſubtenant, natives of the highlands.

To go no farther back than a century, theſe inhabitants having then little intercourſe with thoſe of the low country, and being without commerce of every kind, continued in tribes diſtinguiſhed by the names of their reſpective clans, poſſeſſing certain diſtricts of land, either by heirſhip, or obtained by force of arms. Being, like all other collective bodies throughout the world, without bowels, and without bounds to their ambition, they endeavoured to extend their property, and increaſe their ſtrength, by ſeizing, if poſſible, the eſtates of their neighbours, and making the occupiers of the conquered lands change their clan, and even their name; or, if this did not ſucceed, their next attempt was that of bringing off their cattle, which in thoſe days was deemed fair, and meritorious when attended with ſucceſs.

To forward this work, the chieftain found it neceſſary to wadſet, or mortgage, on eaſy terms, one or more farms to particular perſons of his clan, (commonly relations), who, by ſubſetting the

in ſmall lots for a certain profit to ... of others, over whom they ... as petty chieftains, became very ... in their future hoſtile invaſions. ..., who had not money to procure a wadſet, but being related by blood to their chief, and of a warlike diſpoſition, got tacks or leaſes of large tracts; which they alſo parcelled out for an advanced rent, and became uſeful in like manner. Such got the name of principal tackſmen; who, with the wadſetters, conſtantly attended the chief, took a title from the name of their poſſeſſions, were his counſellors and officers in all excurſions; but in other reſpects were idlers, above induſtry, and diſplaying their pride on every occaſion, in proportion to the number of their own followers, and the conſequence of their clan. The rents they paid were generally in cattle. A cow was then worth from five to ten ſhillings Sterling.

When the union of the two kingdoms took place, and markets opened for cattle at advance-prices paid in ſpecie, the chieftains, &c. were induced to move ſouth occaſionally; where they naturally imbibed part of the luxury of the times; the wadſetters and principal tackſmen (being ever ready to demand of their undertenants, who got no tacks, to the utmoſt farthing, or even more than they could afford to give) procured now ſuch advantages, that in fact the wadſetters, who paid no advance for the lands they occupied in pledge for their money, and the principal tackſmen but little, became in general richer than their maſters, who were commonly involved in debt by ſupporting the dignity of their clan.

Ever ſince roads were made, and property protected by the laws, clanſhip has been daily declining in the highlands. Many of their younger ſons, and the ſons of thoſe wealthy wadſetters and tackſmen, having either got commiſſions in the army, or obtained fortunes abroad; on returning home, have infuſed ſuch a ſpirit of liberty among them, that now, in place of fighting or ſhifting for their chief, it is their chief maxim to ſhift each for himſelf, like the people of other civilized countries. The bulk of the lands being either under wadſet or long tacks, the great chieftains were obliged to accept of commiſſions and places from the public, or to deal in cattle, to enable them to live decently. By their ſucceſs of late years, the wadſet lands have been redeemed, and moſt of the tacks are either expired, or nearly ſo. The wadſetters and tackſmen, as mentioned before, having ſhaken off their dependence, and now their maſters neither having occaſion for, nor receiving any farther warlike ſervice from them; by purſuing the ſame ſelfiſh, but commendable, principle with their tenants, have endeavoured to let their farms to the higheſt bidders, ſecluding ſubtenants and aſſignees. In conſequence of this, many of the former ſub- and ſub-ſub-tenants, who had ſaved a little money, became principal tenants, independent of tackſmen; and notwithſtanding the landlord receives of them triple of the old rent, yet in fact they pay no more for the ſame lands than they paid before to the wadſetter or tackſman, only the landlord comes in his place. Such of thoſe wadſetters and tackſmen as rather wiſh to be diſtinguiſhed as leaders, than by induſtry, have not taken leaſes again, alledging that the rents are riſen above what the land will bear; but, ſay they, in order to be revenged of our maſter for doing ſo, and what is worſe, depriving us of our ſubordinate chieftainſhip, by aboliſhing our former privilege of ſubſetting, we will not only leave his lands, but by ſpiriting the lower claſs of people to emigrate, we ſhall carry a clan to America, and when they are there, they muſt work for us, or ſtarve. The induſtrious ſet, who act on different principles, by preferring their native country, find it their intereſt to encourage the emigration for two reaſons; one is, that by a ſcarcity of tenants they may chance to get farms cheaper; — the other, that by getting rid of the idle part of the loweſt claſs, ſuch will no longer operate among them like drones, who have been (eſpecially after a bad harveſt) a dead weight on the tenant, who has been obliged to purchaſe meal for the maintenance of many ſuch incumbents on his tenement, almoſt to his total ruin. Some of the proprietors, ſenſible of the latter, will readily conſent to the emigration taking place, and even wiſh it, from a belief, that in their room ſtrangers from the ſouth will ſucceed, much to the improvement of their eſtates, and the country in general.

Theſe three ſets of perſons concurring, though from different motives, towards promoting an emigration, it is not to be wondered at, that the poor natives liſten to

to artful inſinuations made uſe of by the firſt, to encourage them to become their followers to the promiſed land, while the ſecond countenance it, and the maſters don't diſcourage them, at leaſt take no pains to diſſuade them from it.

Theſe deluded brave and faithful people, fond of money, ready to work to obtain it, if put in the method, and examples ſet to them, become diſguſted at the chieftain, take a diſlike to the place of their nativity, reſolve at once to follow their ſeducers, let the conſequence be what it will; little knowing that they are carried to market, like a herd of cattle, for the total emolument of their leaders; who will either ſell their labour for a term of years, on pretence of their being repaid their bare expences, while it amounts to three times the value of their paſſage out; or, which is the ſame, or worſe, will take their labour to himſelf, probably as long as they live, provided he has money to ſet them a-going with neceſſaries, to clear and improve woody grounds, which he acquires gratis of the governor, owing to their ſettling upon it, at the rate of ſo many acres for each perſon. But of this they can form no idea till their arrival in America, when it is too late for them to repent.

While many of the proprietors believe, that ſo ſoon as their lands are waſte by the emigration, numbers of induſtrious people, who are now paying from 10s. to 3l. per acre for arable land in the ſouth, not under 20s. graſs-mail for a ſingle cow even in the mountains of Galloway, and 3s. in Tweeddale for a ſheep, will be glad of an opportunity of changing ſituations, to obtain arable land equally good for 2 or 3s. per acre; the graſs-mail of a cow, with two followers, from 2s. to 10s. and of a ſheep, one ſhilling; the objections commonly ſtarted, viz. the diſtance the highlands are from market, they remove by telling us, that meal and grain of all kinds ſell higher there than in any part of the iſland, and cattle or ſheep will drive to London if neceſſary: I ſay, while the proprietors ſee their intereſt in ſuch a light, the country in general muſt certainly ſuffer by the emigration. It is to be wiſhed, that adminiſtration would interfere, by offering leaſes on very eaſy terms to the leaders, of parts of the forfeited lands; but as that will not happen, if theſe under-tenants, who are ſo bent upon induſtry, underſtood Engliſh, I would tell them the dangers they will be expoſed to, by going abroad. As they are to work, it is more their advantage to begin to cultivate land free of wood, now in a ſtate of nature, at home, equally fertile, with the means of improvement and markets at hand, which they can have in the highlands for 6d. per acre, than to baniſh themſelves to a foreign wild country, where they muſt firſt clear the lands they are to cultivate, at the expence of 10l. per acre; where they will be a long voyage from any market; and when their crop reaches the market in a foreign country, it is a chance but it is ſpoilt by damage at ſea, or by heating; or if ſold in good condition, the merchant is generally very backward in making remittances, and is often totally prevented by his becoming bankrupt. I would alſo tell them, that while the men are employed without doors, they ſhould encourage their wives and grown children at home, to ſpin either lint or woollen yarn, whereby they would among them produce a comfortable ſubſiſtence, without running any riſk of being put to death by wild Indians. If they are bent on going abroad, it would be friendly to acquaint them, that upon each of them landing in any province of North America, they may, by applying to the Governor, get, and have a right to demand, a grant of ſo many acres gratis, in place of purchaſing land of a private proprietor.

As the greateſt evils ariſe frequently from the proprietors of land in this iſland being totally ignorant of the real value of their farms, having no rule in letting them but that of ſquezing the higheſt rent they can, I would adviſe all of them, and particularly thoſe in the highlands, whether natives or late purchaſers, to get their farms ſurveyed by one or more judges, and an eſtimate made of the worth of each to a tenant, in proportion to the arable part, and the number of cattle or ſheep the ſame will keep well, making great allowance for all riſks the tenants are ſubject to, and having in view its ſtate for improvement, and ſituation for markets; ſo that when lands are let on that plan, it muſt be the tenant's fault if he does not ſucceed. Care ſhould be taken to oblige them to ſave their hay-grounds by the 1ſt of April, inſtead of the middle of June, which is the common practice at preſent; ſeeing the greateſt loſſes ariſe from want of winter and

and ſpring keepings, owing to the ſcarcity of hay, ſtraw, and turnips. Farmers who are provident in theſe articles, never fail of making rich, beſides paying a fair rent for their poſſeſſions. Graſs-farms require few hands; thoſe that are now living on the ſame, and are ſupernumeraries, (which at preſent are three out of four), ought to live in towns, where they can have firing and a cow's graſs cheap, and let out their labour for proper wages, which in thoſe parts is from 9d. to 1s. a-day each man, and from 6d. to 8d. each woman. They would ſoon find it to be preferable to their living under a tenant, to whom they muſt work every good day in ſeed-time, peat-time, in hay and corn harveſts, while they will only be allowed to attend their own work in bad weather; ſo that in winter they ſtarve with hunger and cold in their ſordid huts. If the tenant has humanity enough to contribute to their ſupport by buying meal at a great price, the quantity required for ſo large a number, exhauſts his ready money, and diſables him from paying his rent. It would be much better for him to keep few ſervants on his ſtore-farm, and when labourers are wanted, apply to the towns, when he will only pay them proper wages for the real work performed.

Farms in the ſouth of Scotland, during the laſt hundred years, are advanced to eight and ten times the old rent; and in the highlands from three to five rents. Cattle are advanced from 5s. to 40s. and as high as five guineas, in price. Natives of the low country, obſerving the great diſproportion, have of late years become fond of purchaſing eſtates in the highlands, in hopes that they will ſoon bring them to an equality with thoſe in the ſouth; but in that they will be deceived, unleſs ſtrangers are firſt introduced to ſet an example, by managing the lands and cattle on a better plan, by laying the hills under ſheep, and manufacturing the wool upon the ſpot, whereby man woman and child may be uſefully employed, old ſlothful dirty habits extirpated, and peace, plenty, and cleanlineſs, take place, for the profit of the ſtate, the landlords, and themſelves. Such national improvement will be brought ſooner to maturity, if the profits ariſing from the rents of the forfeited eſtates were laid out in making croſs roads from the preſent great roads, through every diſtrict, till each reaches the ſhore. The innumerable benefits that would reſult therefrom to the community and individuals, muſt occur to every well-wiſher to his country at firſt view; and unleſs theſe roads are made out of that, or other public funds, they never can be accompliſhed by ſtatute, pariſh-labour, or private contributions.

Notwithſtanding there are about 300,000 cows kept in the highlands; yet, from ignorance in the management, the tenants have neither butter, cheeſe, nor veal, to ſpare for market; nay many of them are obliged to get a ſupply from the low country of the two former, for the uſe of their families. If by providing winter-keeping, and otherwiſe managing the dairies, after the example of thoſe in moſt counties in England, they could ſend a firkin of butter. with four ſtone weight of cheeſe, annually to market for each cow, (which might be eaſily done without injuring the calves that are rearing); what additional wealth would accrue therefrom, and what great benefit to the public? Nor was this improvement ever ſo much wanted: theſe neceſſaries of life have been doubled in price within theſe twenty years paſt, and are likely to increaſe as much more during twenty years to come, unleſs prevented by parliament giving a premium to the farmer for each acre of land he breaks up and improves from a ſtate of nature to a proper courſe of cultivation.

Edin. Adv. VERITAS.

A remedy for Corns on the feet.

From the Toilet of Flora. [437.]

ROaſt a clove of garlic on a live coal, or in hot aſhes; apply it to the corn, and faſten it on with a piece of cloth. This coſmetic (to uſe the expreſſion) muſt not be made uſe of till the moment of going to bed. It ſoftens the corn to ſuch a degree, that it looſens, and wholly removes the core, in two or three days, however inveterate. Afterwards waſh the foot with warm water. In a little time the indurated ſkin that forms the horny tunic of the corn, will diſappear, and leave the part as clean and ſmooth as if it had never been attacked with any diſorder. It is right to renew this application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

The

The Minutes of the committee of inquiry into East-India affairs, continued. [665.]

Veneris, 15° *Maii*, 1772.

General Carnac.

Q. Was you present at Bengal at the time of the revolution which placed Cossim Ally Khan on the Musnud? —— *A.* I left Bengal in February 1760, with Lord Clive, on my return to Europe. On my arrival at St Helena, I had information, that the Court of Directors had appointed me Major of their settlements at Bengal, and commander of their forces there. — In consequence of that information, I availed myself of the opportunity of one of the Company's ships that was at St Helena, and went back to Bengal. — I arrived in the mouth of the river, I think, in the beginning of October in that year; but being detained there five or six days by contrary winds, I suppose it was about the 12th or 13th before I arrived at Calcutta. — I there received a letter from Mr Vansittart, who had heard of the ship's being in the river, informing me, he was gone to Muxadabad with Col. Caillaud, and wished me to follow him as soon as possible. — I accordingly tarried but a very few days at Calcutta, and proceeded up to Mr Vansittart, in my way to one of the palaces called *Moradbog*, where Mr Vansittart was. I of necessity passed by the Nabob's palace while Col. Caillaud and the troops were there, it being the very day of the revolution, in the act of making the revolution, and yet every thing was so quiet, that I passed the place without having any idea of the matter. — Mr Vansittart, upon our meeting, informed me of what had been transacted.

Q. Please to state the circumstance relating to Ramnarrain. —— *A.* Ramnarrain was a very able man, but very avaricious, and had the credit of being very wealthy, which was motive sufficient for Cossim Ally Khan to have him in his power. — He was always an object of jealousy of the Nabob's; and even Meer Jaffier wished to have had hold of his treasures. However, Lord Clive had secured him from any injustice of that nature; and it was deemed a proper point of policy to support Ramnarrain. The first orders I received after the victory over the Shah Zadda, were, to maintain the engagements which had been observed in Lord Clive's time with respect to protecting Ramnarrain from any violence or injustice on the part of the Nabob. — The plea of his being in arrear, was the pretext always made use of for oppressing him: but without foundation; for in the frequent conversations I had with Ramnarrain on the subject, he always seemed ready to come to a fair and equitable account. — The Governor and Council thought proper afterwards to give me contrary directions respecting that unfortunate man. There stands upon the Company's records a letter from me to the board, shewing the contrariety of their orders, and an absolute refusal, while I was at the head of their armies, of doing so dishonourable an act as delivering up this man to his enemy.

Fort-William consultation, April 21. 1761, read.

Major Carnac's letter, relating to Ramnarrain, read.

The second orders the Governor and Council gave me were, to deliver up Ramnarrain; which I absolutely refused. — In the interim Col. Coote came, and took the command of the army. — Col. Coote's pursuing the same measures with respect to Ramnarrain, was an approbation of my conduct, which was very pleasing to me.

Q. At the time you left the army at Patna, did you understand that you had a right to quit the service when you thought proper? —— *A.* I certainly had a right in my apprehension to resign the service, except to evade punishment for any crime I might have been guilty of, or in the face of danger.

Q. Whether you delivered such an opinion to the Presidency at Calcutta? —— *A.* I did; and it stands upon record.

Q. Was there then any obligation or covenant between the military servants and the Company to serve for any limited time? —— *A.* I believe there had been instances of interior officers entering into such covenants, but my commission was sent out without any such stipulation; and I will observe why in justice it ought to be so, for it was in the power of the Governor and Council to dismiss me at their pleasure.

Q. Whether the same liberty did not extend to all the other military servants of the Company, not having entered into covenant? —— *A.* So I have always understood, singly and with the restriction as I have mentioned.

Q. Do you imagine, that if at the time you had resigned, another person's exercising the same right at the same time would

would have rendered an action innocent in itſelf, criminal by the conduct of another? — *A.* No; nor many more than one; as no immediate detriment could have from thence enſued to the ſervice. But I ſhould think myſelf highly criminal to join in a general combination to reſign.

Q. Do you imagine, that ſeveral perſons combining together to do an act that was lawful for each to do ſeparately, would by ſuch combination be guilty of a crime? — *A.* I do; and for this reaſon, that general ruin (and more eſpecially in India, where the loſs of officers cannot be ſupplied) would be the conſequence of ſuch general reſignation.

Q. Do you think, that every thing which may be hurtful in its conſequences is therefore criminal to do? — *A.* Where the public is materially concerned, I think ſo.

Q. Whether your motive for quitting the ſervice was the order you received for giving up Ramnarrain? — *A.* I did not quit the army; but was ordered down, I believe, with a view of removing every obſtacle to the delivering up of Ramnarrain.

Q. Whether you do not think, that a breach of the general engagements under which officers ſerved the Company would have warranted a general reſignation? — *A.* I think it may extend to exculpate; but no private conſiderations can warrant an act when the public ſafety is at ſtake.

Sir Eyre Coote — to give an account of the particular circumſtances relative to Ramnarrain.

After the campaign was over on the coaſt of Coromandel, which ended, I believe, in January 1760, I went down to Bengal. Prior to that, I had received a letter from the Governor and Council of Madraſs, informing me of the revolution in Bengal; and there were five lacks of rupees ſent from the Nabob Coſſim Ally Khan for the payment of the troops acting in the ſiege of Pondicherry. At that time we were, I believe, three or four months in arrears to our Black troops, notwithſtanding all the attention the Governor and Council of Madraſs paid to the ſupplying us with money. If that money had come in any other way than by a revolution, it would have made me much happier than it did. In my anſwer to that letter of the 7th, I gave my opinion of my diſapproval of that revolution, as a meaſure, I thought, would be productive of the loſs of our reputation. Upon my arrival in Bengal, I found there were two different parties of the council; the one that had formed the revolution, and the other that diſapproved of it. I was intimately acquainted with the gentlemen of both thoſe parties, and therefore, as the affair had happened, however unfortunate I thought it might prove, I made it my buſineſs to reconcile the two parties, with a reſolution at that time not to interfere in any matter of buſineſs or politics, where I thought no honour was to be gained. However, I was overperſuaded by Mr Vanſittart and the other gentlemen (as a meaſure which they told me they imagined would be of great ſervice to the Company) to go up to the army at Patna. Accordingly I deſired they would give me inſtructions to proceed by.

Inſtructions to Col. Coote on the Select Committee proceedings, Fort William, April 21. 1761, read

By this I believe it will plainly appear, the Governor and Council had two objects in view in ſending me there. The one was, the fixing a plan of operations upon the ſuppoſition that we ſhould be able to conduct the Mogul to Delhi; the other, to procure and protect Ramnarrain in the province of Patna. Upon my arrival at Patna, I applied with the cloſeſt attention to the buſineſs on which I was ſent there. I informed the Shah Zadda of the ſentiments of the board towards him, and the deſire the Engliſh had to aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of their power; which he ſeemed very ſenſible of, and very deſirous of having; at the ſame time deſiring, that he might be proclaimed and acknowledged by us, as he had been by different powers in Hindoſtan; and he thought it very extraordinary, where he himſelf reſided, there he was not acknowledged. Thoſe matters I communicated to the board to receive their inſtructions, as will be ſeen in the courſe of the correſpondence in July. I likewiſe informed Ramnarrain, that I had orders from the Governor and Council to protect him, provided he would ſettle his accounts with the Nabob; and therefore I deſired him immediately to ſet about it, informing the Nabob of the ſame; as may be ſeen in my correſpondence with the Governor and Council.

During theſe tranſactions, I received a letter from the board, recommending it to me to proclaim the King. I found, that

that had I immediately complied with the requeſt of the board, it might prove of fatal conſequence to the Nabob, and to the Company at that time; for he had given away ſeveral of the beſt provinces to different people that belonged to him, particularly Purnea; which will likewiſe be ſeen in the correſpondence. I therefore thought it, to the beſt of my judgement, for the advantage of the Company and the Nabob, as it was the Shah Zadda's inclination, to let them go to Sujah Dowla. At the ſame time I had got the Nabob to conſent to that meaſure, and to pay a viſit with me to the Shah Zadda. There it was thought adviſeable by the Nabob, and ſeveral of the Company's ſervants who were preſent, that the Nabob for himſelf, and I on behalf of the Engliſh, ſhould coin the ſiccas, and acknowledge him Mogul on the day that he ſhould paſs the boundary of the province. This he ſeemed ſatisfied with; and it was agreed, that Major Carnac with part of the army ſhould eſcort him; the Major informing me in proper time of the day he ſhould join Sujah Dowla, in order that I might keep my promiſe; the Nabob conſenting entirely to this matter, and at the ſame time agreeing, that if we proſecuted the expedition, and ſettled matters with Sujah Dowla, he would advance the ten lacks towards the payment of our forces. The King was but a few days gone, when the Nabob ſeemed to alter his ſentiments entirely with regard to the promiſes he had made, and turned his thoughts entirely towards the ſeizing of Ramnarrain, for whom, if I would give him up, he offered ſeven lacks and a half of rupees, and whatever I pleaſed to the gentlemen of my family. This I communicated by letter to the Governor and Council, July 17. 1761. The Nabob finding he could not gain his point with regard to Ramnarrain, then thought it neceſſary to write to the Governor, Mr Vanſittart, the moſt ſcandalous invectives and falſe accuſations againſt me, and was determined that he would not declare the King the day we had both given our words of honour for doing it. He had then a large army incamped on the outſide of Patna, I was then in the city; and from the detachments which I had made, and which were ſent for the collection of revenues with Major Carnac, I had not then under my command above 150 Europeans, (70 of whom were in the hoſpitals), and I believe 3 or 400 Seapoys. I was with this force to protect the city and Ramnarrain, and to defend my own honour. The Nabob knowing my weakneſs, thought it a proper opportunity to get poſſeſſion of the city. He applied to me for leave to come into the fort of the city the day before the Shah Zadda was to be proclaimed. To which I agreed, (and he ſeemed thoroughly ſatisfied), provided he only brought in the attendants about his perſon. This he conſented to. The night or two before the Mogul was to be proclaimed, he ſent me word, that he would not proclaim him, nor come into the city, unleſs he had the gates delivered up to him; which I would by no means conſent to. At the ſame time I informed him, that I had given my honour for declaring the Mogul on ſuch a day, and I would have it performed in the city, which would not appear proper in the eyes of the country, as he was Subah of the province; and I begged that we might have a conference upon the ſubject: which he evaded having; and I was informed by my ſpies, that that very night his camp was all in motion, and his artillery brought towards the city.

I ſent the next morning to one of his chief miniſters, to learn the reaſon of ſuch a movement, and the meaning of the Nabob; which he told me was done by Coja Gregore, who was his head general, and he was not afraid to ſay at the Durbar that it would be productive of miſchief. Finding the next night the ſame movements and diſturbances in his camp, I thought it neceſſary to go the next morning myſelf, and to ſee him, if poſſible. Accordingly I ordered a company of ſeapoys and a troop of thirty horſemen that I had, to get themſelves in readineſs by ſix in the morning; at which hour the next morning I ſent Mr Watts to inform him of my coming. It was ſeven before I arrived at his tent; and Mr Watts informed me, that the Nabob was not to be ſeen; he had ſent to him, but had not ſeen him. I went into the outer tent, taking piſtols in my hand for my own ſecurity, and ſat down there, till I ſhould here farther. As it is a cuſtom in India, when they mean ill to a perſon that viſits them in camp, to cut the tent cords, and let the tent fall on the perſon they mean to deſtroy, I deſired Capt. Iſer to place two of the troopers round the tent, to prevent any miſchief of that kind. Finding the Nabob would not ſee me, I rode away, and

left Mr Watts to inform him of my buſineſs. This the Nabob repreſented to the Governor and Council as a grievous inſult, for which I received ſeveral extraordinary letters from the board, which are upon the correſpondence, together with my anſwers: and at my return to Calcutta I deſired a ſtrict inquiry might be made into the matter; and the inquiry was made.

Fort-William conſultations, Sept. 28. 1761. — Letter to Col. Coote, read.

I was ordered by the Select Committee to withdraw the protection from Ramnarrain; which I did accordingly. He was ſoon after murdered, and his treaſure ſeized.

Letter, June 18. 1761, to Col. Coote, for Ramnarrain's ſuſpenſion, read.

Col. Coote's letter in anſwer to ditto, July 17. read.

The withdrawing the protection from Ramnarrain was in effect giving him up to the power of the Nabob.

Adjourned till Monday.

Lunæ, 18° die Maii, 1772.

The examination of Charles Manningham, Eſq;

In 1756, I was the third in council, and warehouſe-keeper, at Calcutta, next to Mr Drake on the ſpot at Calcutta. I think it is not in the power of any man to aſſign the reaſons for the origin of the troubles. We know no part of our conduct at Calcutta that ſhould incenſe the government againſt us in any ſhape. Our troubles commenced in June. Ali Verdi Cawn, the predeceſſor of Surajah Dowla, died about April preceding. Surajah Dowla had always the character of a raſh, vitious, young man. It was ſuppoſed he was tempted from an idea of the place affording great plunder, and we imagine that to be the firſt occaſion of the coming againſt us. The firſt accounts we had of his ill intentions towards us was about the beginning of June 1756.

With regard to Kiſſindaſs. — Mr Drake was in the government of the ſettlement, Mr Watts was Chief of Coſſimbuzar; — Kiſſindaſs, I believe, was at this time in the Dacca part of the country; which, about this time, Mr Watts, as Chief of Coſſimbuzar, wrote to Mr Drake to ſuffer Kiſſindaſs to land at Calcutta, in his way to Muxadabad, by way of refreſhment, as his family had been uſeful to the Engliſh. At the time this letter arrived, Mr Drake was not in Calcutta. This letter was wrote by Mr Watts, addreſſed to Mr Drake: it was ſent under cover to me, to be opened in the abſence of Mr Drake. — I am not ſure whether this period was before or after the death of Ally Verdi Cawn. Kiſſindaſs landed at Calcutta accordingly: I never ſaw him. — A few days after, when Mr Drake returned, I delivered him the letter.

Q. Was you upon the ſpot when Surajah Dowla came down? — *A.* I was. I believe Kiſſindaſs was not then in the town.

Q. Did Surajah Dowla make any demand to deliver up Kiſſindaſs? — *A.* I don't recollect. If there was, it will appear upon the proceedings. It is impoſſible to give any account of the origin of theſe troubles. I was at Muxadabad at the time Lord Clive was, in July, when inquiry was made with all poſſible attention, but without ſucceſs, into the motives of Surajah Dowla's conduct, from his principal officers, and likewiſe from the officers of his predeceſſor, from the Seats, and every other perſon from whom information was likely to be had.

Q. Whether Kiſſindaſs was really protected or not? — and what time he remained in Calcutta after Mr Drake's return? — *A.* He was permitted to land; but how long he ſtaid, I can't tell.

Q. Did you know, or have heard, before the taking of Calcutta, that the Nabob demanded Kiſſindaſs? — *A.* Yes.

Q. Was he reckoned to be very rich? — *A.* He was.

Q. Whether it was generally imagined he had brought any of his riches with him? — *A.* He had a number of boats, and it was ſuppoſed that he had treaſure with him.

Q. Did you ever hear what became of him? — *A.* I don't recollect that I did.

Q. Whether Kiſſindaſs's coming to Calcutta was conſidered as an eſcape from the Nabob Sujah Dowla? — *A.* It could not be looked upon as an eſcape; he was coming on his way from Dacca towards Muxadabad, where the Nabob was.

Q. Whether, when Kiſſindaſs landed in Calcutta, in his way to Muxadabad or Coſſimbuzar, you think he knew of the death of Ally Verdi Cawn, and the ſucceſſion of Surajah Dowla? — *A.* I cannot form any opinion on that matter.

Q. Whether it was in council that you heard the report that the Nabob had formally demanded the delivery of Kiſſindaſs?

daſs? — *A.* I heard at the time Mr Drake had received a letter from the Nabob to that purport; and had anſwered, that there had been no protection given him farther than permiſſion to land in his way to Muxadabad. — I can't ſay whether it was in council or committee that I heard it, but it was in one or the other.

Q. Do you underſtand that the demand of the Nabob was made before Kiſſindaſs left Calcutta, or afterwards? — *A.* I think the latter muſt have been received while Kiſſindaſs was in the place.

Q. Do you recollect to have heard of any further demand from the Nabob in relation to Kiſſindaſs? — *A.* I do not.

Q. Do you recollect any other demands of any other nature made by the Nabob to the factory? — *A.* There was a trifling circumſtance, of a gentleman's erecting a ſummer-houſe in his garden, which had been repreſented to the Nabob as a fortification; which was explained to the Nabob, and a deſire expreſſed that he would ſend a perſon to examine it.

Q. Whether the Nabob aſſigned any reaſons for attacking Calcutta at the time he came down? — *A.* We had no intercourſe with the Nabob; the Nabob aſſigned no cauſe to my knowledge.

Q. What is your opinion as to the cuſtom in Bengal, that the prime miniſter of a preceding Nabob, or his ſubordinate, ſhould ſtand forth, and be amenable to the powers of the reigning Nabob, and not withdraw himſelf? — *A.* The nature of the government being arbitrary, they actually expect it; but whether it is the cuſtom, I can't ſay.

Q. Whether, if this is refuſed, the Nabobs uſually do not, by all means in their power, endeavour to compel them to be amenable? — *A.* Undoubtedly.

Q. Do you recollect any thing with regard to the complaints of tenants of the Mogul being protected by the Engliſh in Calcutta? — *A.* I know of no cauſe for ſuch complaints.

Q. Whether any ſuch complaint was tranſmitted to the factory, either directly from the Nabob, or Mr Watts? — *A.* No. I was deputed by the gentlemen of Calcutta to go to Madraſs. I carried a letter directed to the Governor and Council at Madraſs, and was commiſſioned to give them a further account, by word of mouth, of the affairs of the factory?

Q. Do you know of any meſſenger of the Nabob's coming to Calcutta, upon the ſubject of protection given to the Nabob's tenants? — *A.* I know of a meſſenger coming to Calcutta. The letter was addreſſed to the Preſident, and wrote in Perſian. To the beſt of my remembrance, a part of that letter was what I mentioned before, relating to Kiſſindaſs. — I don't recollect whether I ſaw the letter or not.

Q. What was the circumſtance of the treatment of the meſſenger? — *A.* I believe Mr Drake, upon the meſſenger's delivering the letter, ordered him to leave the town.

Q. Was any anſwer ſent by him when he was ordered to leave the town? — *A.* I believe an anſwer was ſent afterwards; and the purport of it was, that Kiſſindaſs was only allowed to land, and no protection was given to him.

Q. How long did the meſſenger ſtay before he was ſent back? — *A.* I believe a few hours after he delivered the letter.

Q. Was he a man of rank, or of low degree? — *A.* He was a hircarrah; by name, as I believe, *Narranzing*.

Q. Whether the anſwer that was ſent was communicated to the council, before it was ſent; or whether it was ſent as Mr Drake's private letter? — *A.* It was communicated: — the purport of both letter and anſwer were communicated. I believe the anſwer was ſent after the meſſenger went away.

Q. Who was the anſwer ſent by? — *A.* I do not remember.

Q. How long was it after the receipt of the letter that the anſwer was ſent? — *A.* I can't ſay. I believe it might be that day, or the following day.

Q. Do you recollect any of the contents of the letter? — *A.* I can't recollect the whole contents of it.

Q. Was it the uſual cuſtom, when a meſſenger brought a letter from the Nabob, to be ordered to leave the town, and no anſwer ſent with him? — *A.* No.

Q. What was the reaſon of treating the meſſenger ſo? — I really cannot aſſign any reaſon; for the receipt of the letter was not public, nor was the treatment of the meſſenger.

Q. What were the meaſures the factory took to pacify the Nabob, after they were informed of his hoſtile intentions? — *A.* Mr Drake was repeatedly deſired to write to the Nabob to know the cauſe of his reſentment; which I believe he did; — I had no doubt but he did.

Q. Did

Q. Did he receive any anſwer? — *A.* I believe not. — Among other methods, Coja Waſeed (a merchant of conſiderable rank and ſubſtance, and likewiſe a tenant of ſeveral conſiderable farms) was requeſted, by letter, to apply to the Nabob, to know the reaſon of his reſentment, and was deſired to act as a mediator upon the occaſion: — we alſo deſired to be informed, if poſſible, by means of the Coja Waſeed, whether money was the object in view; and, in general, requeſted him to intereſt himſelf as well as he could to appeaſe the Nabob.

Q. What was the anſwer from Coja Waſeed? — *A.* That it was not in his power to be of uſe upon the occaſion, and that the payment of a ſum of money was not the object. — The reaſon of our applying to Coja Waſeed was, that we ſuppoſed him to be a man of ſome weight, and in favour with the Nabob, from the circumſtance of his having entertained him at his houſe when he was Chuta Nabob.

Q. Was the anſwer to the letter brought by the hircarrah approved of by the Committee? — *A.* There was no conſultation taken upon it.

Q. Whether you know, or have reaſon to believe, that any ſum of money or preſent was given to Mr Drake, or any other perſon, by Kiſſindaſs? — *A.* I do not know any thing of it; nor have I reaſon to believe that any were given to Mr Drake or any other perſon.

Q. Are you ſure that Kiſſindaſs was not received in Calcutta before the death of Ally Verdi Cawn? — *A.* I am not ſure.

Q. Do you remember the purport of Mr Watt's letter relating to recommending Kiſſindaſs? — *A.* The letter was to ſuffer him to land, and refreſh himſelf, on his way to Muxadabad from Dacca.

Q. Were the contents, to permit him to refreſh himſelf in his journey? or was it not, to permit him to reſide in the town for two months? — *A.* I cannot recollect.

Q. Whether you do not recollect, that there was a particular recommendation of Kiſſindaſs's family, as being particularly ſerviceable to the Engliſh? — *A.* I cannot recollect the particular purport of the letter: in general, it was a warm recommendation of Kiſſindaſs, as the ſon of Raja Bullub, a man of power and intereſt at the Durbar, and who might be of ſervice to the affairs of the India company at the Durbar.

Q. Whether that family had ever any intereſt at the Durbar after Surajah Dowla came to be Nabob? — *A.* I can't recollect. — [Withdrew.]

Mr Sullivan preſented, purſuant to order, The ſtate of the Bengal revenues and charges, ſhewing the groſs and nett receipts of land-revenues, and the civil and military charges, from May 1765 to April 1770.

Account of the revenues ariſing to the Eaſt-India company from the northern ſircars, according to the laſt advices.

State of the revenues and duties collected by the Eaſt-India company in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, with civil and military charges from May 1765 to April 1770.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Martis, 19° die Maii, 1772.

Mr Becher.

Q. What was the foundation of the opinion that the protection given to Kiſſindaſs was the great reaſon for S. Dowla's coming down to Calcutta?

A. About the latter end of November or the beginning of December 1755, I was appointed chief of the ſubordinate factory of Dacca: — from that time I did not attend at any of the councils that were held at Calcutta; and of courſe for tranſactions that paſſed there I could only be informed by the report of others. — At the time the letter of July 18. 1756 was wrote from Dacca, myſelf and the other gentlemen that ſigned it with me were priſoners to the Nabob, and by his permiſſion were allowed to reſide in the French factory. — For ſome time before the capture of Calcutta we had no correſpondence with the gentlemen of Fort-William, but for intelligence we were obliged to truſt to the natives of the country, or what the French received from their ſettlement at Chandernagore. — I eſteemed it at that time my duty to forward to the Court of Directors, and to the Governor and Council at Madraſs, ſuch intelligence as I was able by that means to procure: I have ſince had the greateſt reaſon to believe, the accounts tranſmitted to the Governor and Council at Madraſs were greatly exaggerated and very fallacious in many particulars: I mean by thoſe fallacious particulars, what was related in an account we got from the French. — The report of Kiſſindaſs's being received and protected in Calcutta, being a cauſe aſſigned by Surajah

jah Dowla for his displeasure against the English, I heard from numbers of people where I was, as well from the French as the natives: I own I gave credit to it, and therefore did assign that as the principal reason to the Court of Directors.

In relation to the affair of Kissindass: — As far as I recollect to have heard, Kissindass was received about the latter end of March 1756, and to have remained in Calcutta till the place was taken by Surajah Dowla the 20th of June, at which time he and Omichund were both prisoners in the factory by order of the Governor, as I believe. — In the situation the East-India company were then, as merchants, and living under the protection of the country-government, I was then, and still am of opinion, that neither Kissindass nor any other subject of the Nabob should have been received and protected in our settlement; and I still think, that this did give a pretence to Surajah Dowla to shew his resentment or displeasure against the English; but at the same time I am now convinced, from the many opportunities I have since had of conversing with those that were at that time principal officers and in high station about Surajah Dowla at Muxadabad, that, even if that pretence had not been given, he would have marched his army down against Calcutta. — His object was money: Calcutta was reported to be very rich, and so were the other European settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsura. Surajah Dowla was a young man, violent, passionate, of great ambition, tinctured with avarice, and expected both wealth and honour by attacking the European settlements, or by extorting money from them. — This appears from his conduct by the attack of Calcutta, and from the sums he extorted from the French, Dutch, and Danes, after the taking of Calcutta.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Nabob's demanding Kissindass, after he was received in Calcutta? — *A.* I don't recollect that I did before Calcutta was taken, but heard it soon after. — I might have heard it before, but don't recollect that I did. — My opinion at that time was, that if Kissindass had been delivered up, and a sum of money offered, the Nabob would not have proceeded to the length he did in attacking Calcutta; and I grounded that opinion in a great measure on what had been the former custom of the Nabobs and Princes of that country, when they were displeased with the English — Ally Verdi Cawn, who was a wise prince, had upon different occasions shewn his displeasure and taken money from them, but appeared always to be at the same time so sensible of the benefit accruing to his country by the trade carried on by the English, that he never proceeded farther than to put a stop to the trade of the English company, and to place forces round their factories; by which means he always brought them to the terms he pleased.

Q. Do you know the reason why the Governor did protect Kissindass? — *A.* I do not.

Q. Do you know of any money extorted from the Company by Ally Verdi Cawn, or any troubles arising from demands of money previous to the accession of Surajah Dowla? — *A.* I recollect two instances in my time, when sums of money were taken from the Company by Ally Verdi Cawn. The first, to the best of my remembrance, was in 1744 or 1745; when he made a demand upon all the European settlements in his dominions; and gave as reasons for it, the great expences he was obliged to be at in maintaining a very large army to defend his country, and those who lived under his protection, from the Mharattas, who used at that time almost annually to invade Bengal. — The English company at that time was obliged to pay three lacks and a half of rupees, as well as I remember; and the other European nations in proportion to their trade. — Another instance that I recollect was about 1748 or 1749. The Company's trade and business was stopt, and forces put round their subordinate factories for several months, in consequence of the complaint of an Armenian, who had freighted goods on a ship under Dutch colours; which ship was taken by Commodore Griffin, or some of his squadron, and condemned, as I understood, for having French property on board. The Armenian being under the protection of the Nabob of Bengal, made his complaint to the Nabob of the loss of his property; and the Nabob insisted on the English making good to him the loss he had sustained by that capture. — At that time orders from home were peremptory not to comply with the demands made by the country-government; in consequence of which, the gentlemen refused to comply with the demands made by the Nabob; but after

after ſeveral months uſing their endeavours to pacify him, they were obliged to comply. — I ſuppoſe the Company looked upon the demand of the three lacks and a half by Aily Verdi Cawn as a hoſtile demand, and I believe the orders I have mentioned were ſent out in conſequence.

Q. Whether you know or believe, that Mr Drake or any other perſon received money or preſents from Kiſſindaſs for the protection given him? —— *A.* I do not know, nor do I believe that he or any other perſon did.

[Withdrew.]

Mr Cooke — was in Bengal in 1756, Secretary to the Governor and Council at Calcutta.

Q. Inform the Committee of what you know relative to the tranſaction at that time?

A. Ally Verdi Cawn, Nabob of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, died on the 9th of April 1762, and Surajah Dowal took poſſeſſion of his government, agreeable to the will and intention of his grandfather, who had even in his lifetime ſeated him on the Muſnud, and obliged the officers of the Durbar to do him homage as Subah. This paved the way for his being acknowledged and obeyed as ſuch without heſitation or diſpute immediately on the death of the old Nabob. — The only ſhew of oppoſition that he met with was from the widow of Nawahjis Cawn, who had got a body of men together to ſecure the wealth ſhe was left in poſſeſſion of by the death of her huſband, in caſe the young Subah ſhould attempt to ſeize it. This was ſoon adjuſted, and her troops diſbanded, upon promiſe of being left unmoleſted in her perſon and riches; by which means all was quiet at the capital, and Surajah Dowla's authority univerſally eſtabliſhed in the dependent provinces; except at Purnea, the Nabob whereof (a relation) refuſed to truſt himſelf in the hands of the young Subah, and therefore would not come to Moorſhedabad, but kept himſelf in his province of Purnea at the head of his army. This obliged Surajah Dowla to take the field very ſoon after his acceſſion to the Subahſhip, and march up as far as Raja Maul to intimidate the Purnean, and force him to come to the Durbar.

Preſently after the death of the old Nabob, Preſident Drake wrote Surajah Dowla a letter of congratulation on his acceſſion, and deſired his favour and protection to the Engliſh company; which was received very kindly, and promiſes given our Vackeel that he would ſhew the Engliſh greater marks of friendſhip and eſteem than ever his grandfather had done.

About this juncture the Company Packet and the Delawan was received from Madraſs, by which we found there was the greateſt likelihood imaginable of a rupture between us and France, and the Court of Directors particularly recommended to the Governor and Council to be ſtrictly on their guard, and to put their fortifications in the beſt ſtate of defence they could. — In conſequence of theſe advices, the line of guns towards the river was repaired and ſtrengthened, and ſome other trifling works erected, particularly a redoubt at Perrin's garden, which had been planted by Col. Scott. This circumſtance is mentioned, as the Subah made it one of his pretences for attacking the Engliſh.

It is neceſſary to take notice, that one Kiſſindaſs (who had been in the government's ſervice as Duan and Naib of Dacca) had imbarked himſelf, his women and effects, on a large number of boats, upon the death of Nawahjis Cawn, (which happened not long after that of old Ally Verdi Cawn), and had ſheltered himſelf from the power of Surajah Dowla in the woods below Dacca, till he heard that his father Radgbullubdaſs was ſet at liberty, and ſeemingly reſtored to favour: — then under pretence of going on a pilgrimage to Saugers or Saggernaut, he landed himſelf and effects in Calcutta on the 16th of March, in his paſſage down the river, by permiſſion of the preſiding member of the board, (Mr Drake being at Ballaſore for his health). — This anecdote is likewiſe mentioned for the ſame reaſon as the reparations to our works, becauſe Surajah Dowla made uſe of his being ſuffered to live in Calcutta as another cauſe of offence; the Engliſh giving protection (ſo he deemed it) to the ſervants of the government, by his reception of Kiſſindaſs in the ſettlement.

As ſoon as Surajah Dowla found himſelf pretty well eſtabliſhed in the government, he ſent a hircarrah (meſſenger) to demand Kiſſindaſs. But as the hircarrah came in a private manner, and diſguiſed, into the ſettlement, the Preſident (Mr Drake being then returned from Ballaſore) thought it improper to admit

admit him as a meſſenger from the Nabob, and ordered him to be turned out of the bounds.

Very ſhortly after this tranſaction, the Governor received a letter from the Subah, ſignifying his diſpleaſure at our repairing our fortifications, or carrying on any new works, without firſt obtaining his permiſſion; and inſiſted, not only on our putting a ſtop to ſuch works, but on our deſtroying what was already done.—The Governor's anſwer not correſponding with the Subah's impetuoſity of temper, and finding that we would not comply with his peremptory orders for deſtroying our works, he took the ſudden reſolution of forcing us to a compliance; immediately laid aſide his deſign of croſſing the Ganges to bring the Nabob of Purnea to reaſon, and marched his whole army back to Moorſhedabad, having firſt ſent orders to Rejah Doolubram (alias Roy Doolub) to inveſt our factory at Coſſimbuzar with a body of horſemen.—This ſtep was followed by a total ſtoppage of all our buſineſs at the Aurunges, and the other ſubordinate factories.

The 25th of May we received the firſt advice of the Nabob's orders for inveſting Coſſimbuzar, and from that time every day brought us freſh intelligence of that factory being ſurrounded with the Subah's forces, and that Surajah Dowla abſolutely threatened to attack them, if we delayed or refuſed to deſtroy the works we had erected at Calcutta.

Letter after letter was diſpatched to the gentlemen, to order their Vackeel to remonſtrate at the Durbar, how unjuſtly the Subah proceeded againſt the Engliſh, in ſuffering their enemies to perſuade him they were erecting ſtrong fortifications, when nothing was further from the truth: which the Nabob might be ſatisfied of, if he would ſend a perſon that he could confide in to Calcutta, to ſee what we were doing, and report the ſame as it really was. Our communication with Coſſimbuzar began now to be difficult; and as our laſt advices only ſerved to confirm the report of the Subah's determination to make himſelf maſter of that factory firſt, and after that to march againſt the Preſidency itſelf, a council of war was ſummoned on the 5th of June, to conſider of the ſituation of Coſſimbuzar factory, and whether it was practicable or adviſeable to ſend them a reinforcement. The weakneſs of our own garriſon (which did not then exceed 170 effective men, not above 50 or 60 of whom were Europeans) determined the majority of the officers who aſſiſted at that council, to declare in writing, that in their opinion it was imprudent at that juncture to attempt ſending up a detachment for reinforcing Coſſimbuzar, ſurrounded as it was by the Subah's forces.

For the reaſons already mentioned, as well as many other ſubſtantial ones, the Preſident and Council thought it more eligible to promiſe obedience to the Nabob's orders, than to riſk the iſſue of a quarrel with him at a time we were ſo ill prepared in every reſpect for offence or defence. A letter to that purport was accordingly incloſed to Mr Watts, to be delivered to Surajah Dowla; but the ingreſs to our factory being put a ſtop to, the chief never received this letter.

While this was doing at Coſſimbuzar, the gentlemen were not idle in Calcutta, but exerted their utmoſt, as things grew to a criſis, to put the place in as good a poſture of defence as it was capable of, and diſpatched ſeveral pattamars to Fort St George for aſſiſtance. Orders were likewiſe ſent to Dacca, and the other ſubordinates, to call in as much of the Company's money and effects that were outſtanding as they could, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to imbark the ſame upon the firſt notice, and bring them to Fort William.

On the 6th of June it was currently reported, but no body knew whence it aroſe, that Coſſimbuzar was delivered up to the Nabob. The Governor thereupon ordered a ſurvey of the town to be made, and the works neceſſary for its defence to be laid before the board by the officers in garriſon; which was accordingly done the next day. The plan was, to throw up a few batteries fronting the principal avenues in the town, and a line of intrenchment between; which was immediately ſet about, and every Cooley employed to get it done. The militia were ſummoned and exerciſed, and every other meaſure taken to maintain a ſiege, in caſe the Nabob carried things to that extremity. As it was impoſſible to receive any reinforcement in time, if the Subah purſued his march to Calcutta immediately, the French and Dutch were applied to for aſſiſtance. The Dutch declined giving us any; and the French gaſconaded with us, by offering to join

their force with ours, if we would quit our own settlement, and carry our garrison and effects up to Chandernagore.

At one o'clock, p. m. of the 7th of June, we received the intelligence of Cossimbuzar factory being surrendered up to Sujah Dowla on the 2d of that month. This intelligence came from Mr Collet, and therefore removed all doubts concerning the loss of that place, as he was second upon that spot. By this letter it appeared, that the chief had been assured, that if he would wait on the Nabob in person, he might possibly prevent the factory being attacked, which his council thought it more advisable for him to do, than to risk the event of a rupture. Mr Watts met with a very different reception to what he expected; and he and Messr. Collet and Batson were forced to sign a mulchulka or obligation, that the Nabob had got prepared. They had been promised their liberty upon signing it, but found there was no faith to be put in the Subah's word: for, instead of obtaining their liberty, Mr Collet was remanded back to the factory, and forced to give it up to the commander in chief of the Nabob's troops; after which he was again carried to the camp, and Mr Watts and he were kept close prisoners, and treated in a very indifferent manner.

The seizing of Cossimbuzar in this treacherous manner, and his subsequent proceeding, plainly indicated, the Subah's intention was no less than the attack of the Presidency, and expulsion of the English; for, immediately orders were given to his generals to march towards Calcutta, and his whole train of artillery was brought into the field. The other Europeans at Chandernagore and Chinsura were called upon to assist his forces in reducing Calcutta, and every body at the Durbar forbid to intercede for the English.

So uncommonly expeditious were the Subah's forces in their march down to Calcutta, that in about thirteen days after the surrender of Cossimbuzar, they began the attack of the Presidency itself, having in that time marched above 160 miles, with a heavy train of artillery, in the hottest season of the year.

Hostilities began on our part on the 12th of June, by spiking up the cannon at Junnah's fort, (a fortification belonging to the Moors a little below the town), and endeavouring to beat down the walls of that battery; which, however, could not be effected, on account of the prodigious hardness of the pacca-work, and the vast thickness of the masonry.

While our people were upon this enterprise, a party of the Nabob's troops from Hughly, with five pieces of artillery, arrived, and obliged our men to return to their ships. A second attempt was made, two days after, to dislodge the Moors from that place; but to no purpose; the cannon from our country-ships being too small to make any impression, or do any mischief.

Several letters and messages passed between the President and Coja Wazeed, in which the latter was desired to use his influence with the Nabob in our favour, and authorised to compromise matters by giving a sum of money, which was imagined was what the Subah aimed at, according to the custom of his predecessors, who had frequently squeezed large sums from the Europeans under various pretences. But we were disappointed in our judgement of Surajah Dowla's views, and we quickly found, that he was too much exasperated to be appeased by the ordinary method of a present.

On Wednesday the 16th a firing was heard to the northward, which proved to be an attack made upon the redoubt at Perrin's by the van of the Nabob's army, who were advanced as far as Mr Kelsall's garden at Chilpoor, and were attempting to enter Calcutta on that side, by forcing the post before mentioned. The reception they met with at this redoubt, obliged them to abandon the design of entering the town at that avenue, and we found their army had wheeled off to the eastward, towards Dumdumma, which side of our town was quite exposed and defenceless. It was hoped, however, that the men they had lost at Perrin's would have cooled their ardor, and have made the Nabob listen to terms of accommodation. All Thursday we were pretty quiet, excepting the disturbance occasioned by a band of robbers attending the Nabob's camp, who had entered the town in several quarters, and plundered every house they came to. The enemy had now entirely surrounded the town, and on Friday the 18th of June, in the morning, attacked the intrenchments on every side with the musqueteers of their army, who had infinitely the advantage of us in this attack, as they could fire upon our men from the tops, windows, and verandas of the houses, which stood close

to

to and overlooked our lines and batteries; by which they did a great deal of miſchief, and annoyed our people ſo terribly, that ſcarce any body could venture to raiſe his head above the cover of the breaſt-works, for fear of being killed or wounded; while on our part, we were obliged to ſpend our fire at random, by pointing our cannon at the houſes they were lodged in, without being certain of their doing execution, though it is moſt probable we muſt have killed many of the enemy.

The firing was very hot on both ſides from eight in the morning till noon; when the enemy ſlackened, and made almoſt a total ceſſation of the attack; for what reaſon, we could not tell. In the afternoon they began with more warmth than ever. Our people were now extremely fatigued: a great number had been killed, and a far greater wounded. The enemy poured in multitudes from all quarters; there ſeemed no hopes of defending the lines under all the diſadvantages already mentioned; the Moors having poſſeſſed themſelves of every lodgement that commanded the intrenchments, and having in ſome places penetrated within our works. In this ſituation of things it was judged expedient, to ſpike up all the cannon at the faſcine-batteries, and withdraw the military and militia ſtationed there, nearer to the fort itſelf, and to abandon the intrenchment. Orders were iſſued to the ſeveral poſts for that purpoſe, and the ſame put in execution towards the cloſe of the evening.

No ſooner was this perceived by the enemy, than they poſſeſſed themſelves of our lines, and turned one of our own eighteen-pounders at the gaol-battery againſt the fort. But their little ſkill in managing artillery, prevented their doing much damage with their cannon in any part of the ſiege; and had they uſed their muſquetry no better, we might have remained very ſecure within our walls. They now brought up a few pieces of ſmall cannon to play againſt the fort from a little battery or breaſt-work to the ſouth-eaſt; but what annoyed us moſt of all were the wall-pieces and match-locks, which they fixed upon the tops of ſeveral houſes, that entirely overlooked the fort, and fired with ſhowers of balls from them, and that ſo inceſſantly, that it became very dangerous to ſtir from one part of the factory to another. This evening (the 18th) it was determined to remove our women on board the Daddaley, and ſuch other country ſhips and veſſels as were in the river. This imbarkation was performed in the duſk of the evening; but with ſo little order, that many of the ladies (among whom was the Governor's wife) were left behind, and ſome of them obliged to remain even till the next day, for want of boats to carry them off.

It is very eaſy to imagine the conſternation and confuſion that was diſcovered in every countenance, when it was known, that in one day the enemy had obliged us to abandon thoſe works on which we had placed our principal dependence, and had flattered ourſelves we could have defended till a reinforcement arrived from Madraſs. The inability of our military affairs appeared now too evident to expect much good from them; and as the Governor was as little qualified to act in ſuch a ſituation as the officers, it could not but follow, that all command muſt have been in a manner at an end for want of a proper confidence in thoſe who were to be obeyed. This was actually the caſe; and, from the time we were confined to the defence of the fort itſelf, nothing was to be ſeen but diſorder, riot, and confuſion. Every body was officious in adviſing, yet no one was properly qualified to give advice. The factory was ſo crouded with Portugueſe women, and unneceſſary people, that it would have been impoſſible to have found proviſions enough for one week, even had our walls and garriſon been able to reſiſt the efforts of the enemy. In this ſituation it was lucky for us, the Moors (who never fight in the night) ſuſpended their operations as ſoon as it was dark, and gave us by that means an opportunity of conſulting and debating what was to be done. The majority of the military officers gave it as their opinion, that it was impracticable to defend the fort with ſo ſmall a garriſon, and ſo unprovided with ſtores for a ſiege, againſt the numerous army of the enemy. The artillery-officers reported, we had not powder and ſhot enough for three days. Our bombs and granadoes were of no uſe; the fuſees being ſpoiled by the dampneſs of the climate, owing to their being filled ſome years, and never looked into afterwards. Thus circumſtanced, a retreat to our ſhips was by every body judged the moſt eligible ſtep that could be taken; but the diſpute was, whether that retreat ought to be

made immediately, under favour of the night, or deferred till the next day, and in what manner to conduct a general retreat without confuſion or tumult. It was at laſt reſolved, to defer the retreat till the next night, and that all the next day ſhould be employed in imbarking the Portugueſe women, and our moſt valuable effects, by which means we ſhould evade the diſorder we dreaded. Had this plan been ſtrictly adhered to, and rightly executed, a number of lives would have been ſaved, and all thoſe dreadful and melancholy conſequences prevented, which afterwards happened. Mr William Baillie, one of the council, who exerted himſelf upon all occaſions in a moſt diſintereſted and generous manner, undertook to ſee the women and effects ſent away, and began the imbarkation of the firſt early on Saturday morning. The enemy renewed their attack with the break of day, and cannonaded the fort very briſkly from two or three different batteries, beſides keeping up a very hot fire from the tops of the houſes with their wall-pieces and ſhamſhugees. The Moors preſſed on ſo cloſe, and in ſuch multitudes, that it was judged moſt prudent to call in all the outpoſts, (for we had occupied the church, and a few of the adjacent houſes, all the preceding night), to prevent their being cut off. The party ſtationed in Mr Cruttenden's houſe, upon leaving it, ſet fire to it, to prevent the enemy from making a lodgement there, as it ſtood within forty yards of the factory-walls, and we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the Company's houſe likewiſe in flames, (done, as we imagine, by the enemy), which ſtood as near the walls on the other ſide.

Unluckily no orders relating to the intended general retreat had been publiſhed; and as the reſolution of retreating was known by the whole garriſon by report, without the method which had been planned for putting it in execution, many of the inhabitants imagined, that every body was to ſhift for himſelf, and endeavour to get on board ſuch veſſel as he conveniently could. Upon this preſumption, ſeveral left the factory, and made their retreat to the ſhips; which being obſerved, they were followed by many others, ſome of whom had been even preſent at the conſultation in which the plan of the retreat had been ſettled; but, concluding the former ſcheme was altered for conſiderations to them unknown, they made the beſt of their way to the ſhips lying off the fort. To add to the general confuſion, between nine and ten o'clock, the Daddaley (on board of which ſhip were Meſſ. M. and T.) weighed her anchor, and dropt down to Surman's garden; the captain of her, it ſeems, being apprehenſive of her being burnt by the fire-arrows (or rockets) diſcharged by the enemy upon the veſſels in the river. No ſooner was this perceived, than every ſhip and ſloop followed the example, and, weighing their anchors, left the ſtation they might have been of the greateſt ſervice in, by affording an aſylum to the garriſon at their retreat. This ill-judged circumſtance occaſioned all the uproar and misfortunes that followed: for the moment it was obſerved, many of the gentlemen on ſhore, (who perhaps never dreamt of leaving the factory till every body did), immediately jumped into ſuch boats as were at the factory-ſtairs, and rowed to the ſhips; the Mangees and Dandys of the boats we had ſecured, ſeeing the univerſal confuſion that prevailed, and that the ſhips were dropping down the river, thought the danger much greater than it really was, and began to conſult their own ſafety, by leaving the ſhore, and rowing away as faſt as they could, either to the ſhips, or to the river, maugre all that could be ſaid or done to prevent them. Among thoſe who left the factory in this unaccountable manner, were the Governor, Mr Drake, Mr Mackett, Capt. Commandant Minchin, and Capt. Grant. In leſs than a quarter of an hour, thoſe who perſevered in defending the fort, found themſelves abandoned by all the ſeniors of council, and the principal military officers, and had the mortification to ſee themſelves deprived of the means of retreating by the deſertion of the ſhips and boats. As ſoon as it was known that the Governor had left the factory, the gate towards the river was immediately locked, to prevent any further deſertion, and the general voice of the garriſon called for Mr Holwell to take the charge of their defence upon him.—A council being haſtily ſummoned, Mr Pearkes (the ſenior then on ſhore) waved his right to the government in favour of Mr Holwell; who thereupon acted in all reſpects as commander in chief, and exerted his utmoſt to encourage every one. Signals were now thrown out from every part of the fort, for the ſhips to come

come up again to their ſtation, in hopes they would have reflected, after the firſt impulſe of their panic was over, how cruel as well as ſhameful it was, to leave their countrymen to the mercy of a barbarous enemy; and, for that reaſon, we made no doubt they would have attempted to cover the retreat of thoſe left behind, now they had ſecured their own: but we deceived ourſelves; and there never was an effort made, in the two days the fort held out after the deſertion, to ſend a boat or veſſel to bring off any part of the garriſon.

All the 19th the enemy puſhed on their attack with great vigour; and having poſſeſſed themſelves of the church, (not thirty or forty yards from the eaſt curtain of the fort), they galled the garriſon in a terrible manner, and killed and wounded a prodigious number. In order to prevent this havock as much as poſſible, we got up a quantity of broad cloth in bales, with which we made traverſes along the curtains and baſtions; we fixed up likewiſe ſome bales of cotton againſt the parapets, which were very thin, and of brick-work only, to reſiſt the cannon-balls; and did every thing in our power to baffle their attempts, and hold out, if poſſible, till the Prince George (a Company's ſhip employed in the country) could drop down low enough to give us an opportunity of getting on board.

This ſhip had in the commencement of hoſtilities (on the 16th) been ordered up to Perrin's, to aſſiſt that redoubt, in caſe the enemy made a ſecond attack; but afterwards they wheeled their army round towards Dumdumma; the party at that poſt was withdrawn, as no longer neceſſary; and the Prince George directed to fall down to her ſtation oppoſite the ſouth-eaſt baſtion of the fort; ſhe was in ſight about noon on the 19th, and was now the only glimmering hope left us to eſcape falling into the hands of the Moors. Our ſituation and diſtreſs was therefore communicated to the commander of her, Thomas Hague, and he poſitively directed to bring his ſhip as near the fort as he could without loſs of time. Theſe inſtructions were tranſmitted on board by the hands of Meſſ. Pearkes and Lewis, and we began now to entertain ſome expectation of making a general retreat, notwithſtanding what had happened in the morning. But it was otherwiſe determined by Providence: for, by ſome ſtrong fatality, the Prince George ran aground a little above the factory, owing to the pilot's miſconduct, who loſt his preſence of mind, and was never after got off.

The enemy ſuſpended their attack, as uſual, when it grew dark: but the night was no leſs dreadful on that account; the Company's houſe, Mr Cruttenden's, Mr Nixon's, Dr Knox's, and the Marine yard, were now in flames, and exhibited a ſpectacle of unſpeakable terror; we were ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nabob's forces, which made a retreat by land impracticable; and we had not even the ſhadow of a proſpect to effect a retreat by water, after the Prince George run aground.

On the firſt appearance of dawn, on the 20th of June, the beſiegers renewed their cannonading.—They puſhed the ſiege this morning with much more warmth and vigour than ever they had done.—About eight o'clock they attempted to break into the factory by means of ſome windows in the eaſtern curtain, which we had neglected to brick up. While every body was intent on repelling this onſet, an alarm was ſpread, that the enemy were ſcaling the north-weſt baſtion. Part of the garriſon was thereupon detached to prevent this attempt, and the hotteſt fire enſued for about two hours we had yet ſeen, on both ſides. The beſiegers at length gave over their efforts, and retired with great loſs; but they continued to cannonade very briſkly from their batteries, and with their wall-pieces and muſquetry did infinite miſchief.

It was now eſteemed moſt eligible to endeavour to pacify the Nabob's reſentment, and ſupplicate his forgiveneſs by the mediation of Memekchund, his principal miniſter, to whom Omichund, by Mr Holwell's direction, wrote a letter, requeſting him to intercede in our behalf, and prevail upon Surajah Dowla to deſiſt from proſecuting the attack, and ſuffer us to carry on our buſineſs as uſual under his protection. An Armenian undertook to carry the letter to Memekchund, and was ſuffered to paſs, but we never received any anſwer.

About noon there was a ſudden ceſſation of firing on the enemy's part; from whence we conceived ſome hopes, that Omichund's letter had been delivered, and was likely to produce the effects we wiſhed for.—About four o'clock, a ſerjeant,

jeant, ſtationed on the front-gate of the factory, came to Mr Holwell, and informed him, that one of the Nabob's people had ſtept into the ſtreet, and with his hand made ſigns for us to deſiſt firing. This circumſtance gave great ſatisfaction, and ſeemed to promiſe a favourable end of our troubles and diſtreſs.

Orders were accordingly given for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities on our part. But, in leſs than half an hour, intelligence was brought to Mr Holwell, that the enemy was crouding in great numbers under the walls of the fort to the eaſtward and ſouthward; whereupon he haſtened up himſelf to the ſouth-eaſt baſtion to view their motions, directing every one to be at their quarters; by this time the beſiegers were ſuffered to advance cloſe up to the foot of the walls without a ſingle muſquet being fired upon them, and Mr Holwell, ſtill imagining that every thing would be compromiſed, forbid all acts of hoſtility, notwithſtanding the enemy preſſed in ſuch multitudes upon us; by way of capitulation or conference, he waved a flag of truce; which not being underſtood by the Moors, no regard was paid to it: and while this was tranſacted to the eaſtward, a body of the enemy ſcaled the north-weſt baſtion, as did another party to the ſouthward, where the wall was low, and drove our people from their ſtations there. — As ſoon as this was known, a Dutchman of the artillery-company broke open the back door of the factory, and with many others attempted to make their eſcape that way. The beſiegers now poured in in great numbers from all parts; and Mr Holwell, finding how things were circumſtanced, and how impracticable it would be to drive the enemy out of the fort, now that ſo many had penetrated within the walls, with the weſt gate of it open; and conſidering, that further oppoſition would not only be fruitleſs, but might be attended with bad conſequences to the garriſon, he and Capt. Buchannan delivered up their ſwords to a Jammadar that had ſcaled the walls, and ſeemed to act with ſome authority among the Moors; this example was quickly followed by every body, who threw down their arms, and by that act ſurrendered themſelves priſoners at diſcretion. The factory was in a few minutes filled with the enemy; who, without loſs of time, began plundering every thing they could ſet their hands on. We were rifled of our watches, buckles, buttons, &c.; but no further violence uſed to our perſons. The bales of broad cloth, cheſts of coral, plate, and treaſure, lying in the apartments of the gentlemen who reſided in the factory, were broke open, and the Moors were wholly taken up in plundering, till the Subah entered the fort, which was a little after five in the afternoon, carried in a kind of a litter. His younger brother accompanied him in another. Surajah Dowla ſeemed aſtoniſhed to find ſo ſmall a garriſon, and immediately inquired for Mr Drake, with whom he appeared much incenſed. Mr Holwell was carried to him with his hands bound; and upon complaining of that uſage, the Nabob gave orders for looſing his hands, and aſſured him, upon the faith of a ſoldier, that not a hair of our heads ſhould be hurt. The Nabob then held a kind of Durbar in the open area, ſitting in his litter; when Kiſſindaſs, who had been kept a priſoner by us during the ſiege, was ſent for, and publicly preſented with a ſeerpaw, or honorary dreſs. The Armenians and Portugueſe were ſet at liberty, and ſuffered to go to their own houſes. Betwixt ſix and ſeven Surajah Dowla left the fort, the charge whereof was given to Memekchund as Governor. They ſearched every part of the houſe to prevent treachery; and, in the duſk of the evening, the muſſulmen ſung a thankſgiving to Allah for the ſucceſs they had met with.

Hitherto we had fared extremely well; and as we had been unmoleſted in our perſons, ſo long our apprehenſions of ill uſage and barbarity began to vaniſh; and we entertained hopes, not only of getting our liberty, but being ſuffered to re-eſtabliſh our affairs, and carrying on our buſineſs upon the terms the Subah had pointed out in the mulchulka Meſſ. Watts and Collet were forced to ſign. But theſe hopes and expectations were very ſoon changed into as great a reverſe as human creatures ever felt. The circumſtance of the Black-Hole affair, with all the horrors of that night, are ſo well known, and ſo much ſurpaſs any deſcription that words can paint it in [xx. 77. 153.], that I ſhall ſay no more upon that ſubject, than that, a little before, we were all of us ordered to withdraw, and remain in a place contiguous to the Black-Hole, where our ſoldiers were uſually confined in the ſtocks. While we were wondering what this

ſhould

ſhould mean, and laughing at the oddity of it, a party of fellows came, and ordered us to walk into the place before mentioned, called the *Black Hole*; a room, or rather dungeon, eighteen feet long and fourteen wide, with only two holes barricadoed with iron bars, to let in air, which opened into a low piazza, where a guard was ſet. Into this hole we were forcibly crammed about eight in the evening, and the door immediately locked upon us. The number of ſouls thruſt into this dungeon were 150, among which were one woman and twelve of the wounded officers. The heat and ſtench preſently grew intolerable. Some of our company expired very ſoon after being put in; others grew mad, and having loſt their ſenſes, died in a high delirium. All we could urge to the guard ſet over us, we could not prevail upon them either to ſet us at liberty, or ſeparate us into different priſons, which we deſired and offered money to obtain, but to no purpoſe. We were releaſed at eight o'clock next morning, and only twenty-two came out alive.

Q. Do you remember the terms of the mulchulka ſigned between Mr Watts and the Nabob? —— *A.* To the beſt of my remembrance it was, that we ſhould carry on trade as other merchants, and without any advantage from our phirmaund.

Q. Whether you have reaſon to believe, that any money or other preſent was offered or given by Kiſſindaſs for the protection given him? —— *A.* I do not know or believe that any money or preſent of any kind whatever was given by Kiſſindaſs or any of his friends, directly or indirectly, to the Governor, or any other member of the Committee.

Q. What anſwer did the Dutch and French factories return to Surajah Dowla's application for aſſiſtance? —— *A.* I believe they declined to aſſiſt him.

Q. Did Mr Drake refuſe to deliver up Kiſſindaſs to the Nabob? —— *A.* I really believe he did.

Q. Were Omichund and Kiſſindaſs priſoners? —— *A.* Omichund was a priſoner, but I am not ſure whether Kiſſindaſs was kept in the factory againſt his conſent or not. The reaſon of Omichund's being a priſoner, was, that Mr Drake ſuſpected his being a fomenter of the troubles.

Q. What offence did the Nabob charge Kiſſindaſs with when he demanded him? —— *A.* Only that he was tenant of the Sircar. I don't know of any other tenant or officer of the country-government that was protected at Calcutta. I do not believe that the Nabob had any intention of a maſſacre, when he confined us in the Black Hole, but merely an intention to confine us for the night, without knowing whether the priſon was great or ſmall.

Q. When the priſoners were releaſed from the Black Hole, was not Mr Holwell and ſome others immediately carried before the Nabob, put in irons, and ſent priſoners to Muxadabad? —— *A.* Mr Holwell was carried before the Nabob; and I heard afterwards, that he and three or four other gentlemen were put in irons, ſent up the country, and very hardly treated.

Q. Whether you heard that the Nabob expreſſed any concern at the cataſtrophe that had happened in the Black Hole? —— *A.* I never heard that he expreſſed the leaſt concern about it, but always underſtood that he received the account with a total indifference.

Q. Whether the Nabob did not aſk Mr Holwell where the treaſures were? —— *A.* I underſtood Mr Holwell was carried before him for that purpoſe, and that he was extremely ſurpriſed to find the treaſury ſo low. There was not above five thouſand pounds in the Company's treaſury.

Q. Whether, when Calcutta was retaken, was not every thing found in the ſettlement reſtored to the owners? —— *A.* Every thing was reſtored to thoſe who would make out their claim to it. The army and navy did not touch any part of it. What was found was not of great value. There was a good deal of the Company's cloth, but very little private property.

Q. What became of the other priſoners? —— *A.* Thoſe who were not confined with Mr Holwell, were ſet at liberty.

Q. Whether, upon the loſs of Calcutta, a general bankruptcy enſued in the Engliſh ſettlements in Bengal? —— *A.* I believe, that, excepting one gentleman, who had remitted a part of his fortune home, there was not a man that was not ruined.

Q. Whether, upon the capture of Calcutta, the loſs of the Company was not very great? —— *A.* The loſs of the Company was very great.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you apprehend the reſtitution that was afterwards made, was equivalent to the loſs? —— *A.* It was ſuppoſed to be more than equivalent. A great quantity of the Company's goods were reſtored at the re-capture, both in Calcutta and other places. Whatever came into the hands of the Sircar was delivered up again.

Adjourned till Friday.

Veneris, 22° die Maii, 1772.

Ordered, That there be laid before this Committee, copies of the opinions of the different lawyers employed by the Eaſt-India company on the ſubject of Lord Clive's jaghire.

Adjourned till Monday.

Lunæ, 25° die Maii, 1772.

Lord Clive obſerved, concerning the account laid before the Governor and Council by Roy Dullub, in which is an article of five per cent. received by him (Roy Dullub) on a preſent of twenty-five lacks of rupees, given by the Nabob to his Lordſhip, That, to the beſt of his recollection, Roy Dullub, who was the Nabob's prime miniſter and treaſurer, received a commiſſion of five per cent. upon all the treaty-money, except that to the navy and army, upon all the Committee-money, and alſo upon all the ſeparate donations to thoſe individuals, as well Blacks as Europeans, who had been particularly uſeful in the revolution, ſome of whoſe names were mentioned in his Lordſhip's evidence on the 28th of April; that thoſe ſeparate donations muſt be included in the twenty-five lacks ſpecified in Roy Dullub's account. — Lord Clive having been the principal perſon, he imagines was the occaſion why the whole of that money was put under his name, though his proportion was only what has been already declared by his Lordſhip. — And it is certain, that the reduction of five per cent. commiſſion for Roy Dullub, was made from every body's proportion, as well as from Lord Clive's.

Mr Morton preſented, purſuant to order, the opinion of Mr Yorke, Mr Hoſkins, Mr Jackſon, Mr Comyns, Mr Sayer, Mr Thurlow, Mr Dunning, Mr Eyre, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on the ſubject of Lord Clive's jaghire.

To report.

The Minutes of the Select Committee have now been all inſerted. [xxvii. 323.]

The cauſe of the meaſures lately adopted in reſpect of the free negroes at St Vincent. [588.]

IT has ever been the object of government, from the laſt treaty of peace to this time, to conciliate the minds of the free negroes, and to remove thoſe prejudices which the French, through a motive of policy, had choſen to infuſe into them, with as much of the bigotry of the Roman-Catholic religion as was neceſſary for the purpoſe; and though their diſlike of the Engliſh government and people has been ever apparent, not only from their always refuſing to have any intercourſe or communion with the white inhabitants of the iſland, but from various acts of hoſtility committed by them, the inſtructions to the Governor and Commiſſioners have ſtill been, to avoid giving them any umbrage whatſoever, and to uſe every poſſible means to win their affections, and make them good ſubjects. Whilſt government had the moſt diſtant hope of keeping them peaceable, their injuries to, and incroachments upon, the white inhabitants, (as the enticing away their ſlaves, and carrying them to the French iſlands for ſale), were overlooked, though complained of by the legiſlative body in their remonſtrances to the King; nor was there ever even an oppoſition to their outrages attempted, until the ſafety of the lives of the King's ſubjects made it now abſolutely neceſſary to put that iſland in a ſtate of ſecurity.

In the year 1769, when the ſurveyors were employed in cutting a road to lead to a particular diſtrict to which the negroes had agreed to confine their claim, they on a ſudden took up arms, ſurrounded, and made priſoners a detachment of forty men from the 32d regiment (ſtationed in the iſland) which attended to protect the ſurveyors. The Commander of the iſland immediately marched the remainder of the regiment to the relief of the party; but the Firſt Commiſſioner for the ſale of lands producing his inſtructions, wherein he was directed, upon no account to proceed on any buſineſs that would give any offence to the negroes, or endanger the peace of the colony, it was thought moſt conformable to the intention of government, to enter into a treaty with the negroes; when it was agreed, that upon their delivering up the priſoners, nothing farther ſhould be

be done by the furveyors. The prifoners were accordingy delivered up, and the regiment marched back. The blacks upon this occafion, without the leaft referve, and in expreſs terms, denied all allegiance to the King. An account of this tranſaction was not only tranſmitted by the Governor and by the Commiſſioners, but the council and aſſembly of the iſland preſented their petition to the King, relating alſo the above circumſtances, and praying his Majeſty's protection to his ſubjects.

Emboldened by their ſucceſsful oppoſition, ſome of the chiefs of the Free Negroes were commiſſioned to go over to Count d' Ennery, (then Governor of Martinico), and, in the names of all the clans, to let him know, that they were then prepared and ready to cut off the Engliſh, if "he would give the word," or at leaſt afford them his protection. Count d' Ennery (whom they met in the iſland of St Lucia, about ſeven leagues from St Vincent) received their propoſal with all that indignation and horror which may eaſily be ſuppoſed would be excited in the breaſt of a man of his known honour and humanity: Not contented with barely reproving them for daring to come to him upon ſo baſe an errand, he took them with him to the field where he was going to review a body of militia, and after informing the men under arms of the nature of the embaſſy, told them, that in caſe the Negroes ſhould attempt to commit any acts of outrage upon the Britiſh ſubjects in St Vincent, that they were at liberty to go over, and give them every aſſiſtance in their power: he then ordered the Free Negroes to quit the iſland. This matter was the ſubject of another remonſtrance: ſtill nothing was done to the prejudice or correction of the Negroes.

When a rupture was expected with Spain, the Free Negroes were well informed that France would be a party, and two or three of their chiefs were conſtantly in waiting at Martinico (to uſe their own phraſe) for orders from their Governor: for Count d' Ennery being about that time recalled, was ſucceeded by another Governor, whoſe countenance to thoſe miſtaken wretches is ſuppoſed to have made them more publicly inimical. Still endeavours were to be taken to reconcile them. Accordingly Sir William Young (the Firſt Commiſſioner) was ſent out to St Vincent, about the month of April in the laſt year, with inſtructions to uſe every means he could ſuggeſt to effect a conciliation. He was to aſſure them of the King's protection of their perſons and liberty, and of his intention to confirm their right to ſuch tracts of land as they were able to cultivate, or could in any manner make ſerviceable to them.

The contempt with which theſe proffers of protection were received, their refuſal to accept preſents offered in token of friendſhip, and their diſavowal to the Commiſſioners of all allegiance to the King, ſtill produced no adverſe ſteps on the ſide of Government. But when, by another remonſtrance from the council and aſſembly of St Vincent, tranſmitted by Governor Leyborne, it was ſeen, that the immediate defence of the white inhabitants of the iſland was neceſſary, proper meaſures were then, and not before, taken; not "to murder the poor innocent blacks," but to protect the King's ſubjects in their lives and property. And though, with the orders ſent for detachments to go from the neighbouring iſlands for the protection and defence of St Vincent, other orders were forwarded to the naval commander to ſtop all intercourſe between the Free Negroes and the French iſlands; yet it was found, that they were already prepared with fire-arms, and every military ſtore they could uſe. Theſe preparations were not made by them for their defence; becauſe no attack had ever been made upon them, nor had they been threatened.

To the inſtructions of the Government, and of the Commiſſioners, and their letters or reports; to the ſeveral petitions and remonſtrances of the different branches of legiſlature of St Vincent, preſented to his Majeſty on the ſubject; to Count d' Ennery's letter to the Preſident of the iſland of St Vincent, I refer, in ſupport of my ſtate of facts. The Free Negroes are certainly (as has been ſaid) the deſcendents of Negroes ſhipwrecked on the iſland, who are kindly entertained by the yellow or native Caraibs; but their incorporating together is a miſtake, as the yellow Caraibs have been almoſt extirpated by the others, and the free yellow Caraibs now remaining have been obliged to take ſhelter among the white inhabitants, among whom they now live in an harmleſs and inoffenſive ſtate.

I muſt confeſs myſelf an entire ſtranger to the wantonly bloody orders ſaid to be given

given to Governor Leyborne on the other iſland. I will take upon me to affirm, that if the Free Negroes are removed from St Vincent, it will be a meaſure undertaken when the only alternative is the removal of the King's ſubjects.

CANDIDUS.

Lond. pap. Dec. 31.

SIR, *October* 1772.

From an abhorrence of the barbarous infatuation and ignorance of former times, and from a deſire, if poſſible, to make ſome expiation to the injured *manes* of theſe unhappy ſufferers, I have ſent you the following original papers, in order to be recorded in your Magazine, which will probably afford ſome entertainment to the judicious part of your readers. —— *I am, &c.*

Week. Mag. P——.

Double of the Indytment of the Witches of Borrowſtownes.

ANnaple Thomſone, widow in Borrowſtownes,

Margaret Pringle, relict of the deceaſt John Campbell five-wright ther, &c.

Yee, and ilk ane of yow, ar indytted and accuſed, That where, notwithſtanding, be the law of God, particularlie ſett down in the 20 chapter of Leviticus, and eighteen chap. of Dewtronomie, and be the lawes and actes of parliament of this kingdome, and conſtant practiq; thereof, particularlie be the 73 act, 9 parliament Q. Marie, the cryme of witchcraft is declaired to be ane horreid, abominable, and capitall cryme, puniſhable with the paines of death and confiſcatiown of moveables: Never the leſs it is of veritie, that you have committed, and ar gwyltie of the ſaid cryme of witchcraft, in ſwa far ye have entered in pactiown with the devill, the enemie of your ſalvatiown, and have renownced our bliſſed Lord and Savior, and your baptizme, and have given your ſelfies, both ſoulles and bodies, to the devill, and have bein ſeverall mettings with the devill, and wyth ſwndrie witches in diverſe places: And particularlie, ye the ſaid Annaple Thomſone had a metting with the devill the tyme of your weidowhood, befoer yow was maried to your laſt huſband, in your ewming betwixt Linlithgow and Borrowſtownes, where the devill, in the lykneſs of ane black man, told yow, that yow wis ane poore puddled bodie, and had ane evill lyiff, and difficultie to win throw the world; and promeſed, iff ye wald followe him, and go alongſt with him, yow ſhould never want, but have ane better lyiff: and, abowt fyve wekes therefter, the devill appeired to yow when yow wis goeing to the coal-hill abowt ſevin aclock in the morning. Having renewed his former tentatiown, you did condeſcheind thereto, and declared yowrſelff content to follow him, and becwm his ſervant; wherewpon the devill threw yow to the grownd, and had carnal copwlatiown with yow; *and* ye, and each perſone of yow, wis at ſeveral mettings with the devill in the linkes of Borrowſtownes, and in the howſs of yow Beſſie Vickar, and ye did eatt and drink with the devill, and with on another, and with witches in hir howſs in the night tyme; and the devill and the ſaid Wm Craw browght the ale which ye drank, extending to abowt ſevin gallons, from the howſs of Eliſabeth Hamilton; and yow the ſaid Annaple had ane other metting abowt fyve wekes ago, when yow wis goeing to the coal-hill of Grange, and he inveitted yow to go alongeſt, and drink with him in the Grange-parnes. And yow the ſaid Margaret Pringil have bein ane witch thir many yeeres bygane; hath renownced yowr baptizme, and becwm the devill's ſervant, and promeis to follow him; and the devill had carnall copwlatiown with yow, and tuik yow by the right hand, whereby it was, for eight dayes, grevow ſlie pained; but having it twitched of new againe, it imediatlie becam haill. And yow the ſaid Margaret Hamilton has bein the devill's ſervant theſe eight or nyne yeeres bygane; and he appered and converſed with yow at the toun-well of Borrowſtownes, and ſeveral tymes in yowr awin howſs, and drank ſeveral choppens of ale with yow, and thereafter had carnall copwlatiown with yow; and the devill gave yow ane fyve merk peice of gold, whilk a lyttill efter becam ane ſklaitt ſtane. And yow the ſaid Margaret Hamilton, relict of James Pullwart, has bein ane witch, and the devill's ſervant thertie yeeres ſince, haith renwncid yowr baptizme, as ſaid is, and has had carnall copwlatiown with the devill in the lyknes of ane man, bot he removed from yow in the lyknes of ane black dowg. And ye, and ilk ane of yow, wis at ane metting with the devill and wther witches at the croce of Murcſtaine, above Kinneil, upon the threttein of October laſt, where yow all danced, and the devill acted the pyiper, and where yow endevored to have diſtroyed Androw Mitchell, ſone

to

to John Mitchell, elder in Dean of Kinneil.

Precept qra *Witches, and the Witneſſes and Aſſyiſers*, 1679.

Cochran of Barbbachlay, Richard Elphinſtown of , Saindelands of Hilderſtown, Cornwal of Bonbard, Robert Hamilton of Dechmont, baillzie of the regallitie of Borrowſtownes, Sir John Harper advocat, Mr William Dundas, and Mr John Preſtowne advocats, comiſſioners of juſticiarie, ſpeciallie conſtitwte, nominat, and appoynted by the lordes off his Majeſtie's moſt honowrable privie cownſell for the tryall and jwdging of the perſones after namit: To our lovitts meſſengers, macers, and officers of cowrt, owr ſhirriffis in that pairt, conjunctlie and ſeverallie, ſpeciallie conſtitwte, greitting. For ſameikillais the day of is appoynted by ws for the trying and judging off Annaple Thomſone widow in Borrowſtownes, Margaret Pringle, relict of the deceiſt John Cambell five-wright ther, Margaret Hamilton, relict of the deceiſt James Pollwart ther, Wm Craw indweller ther, Beſſie Vickar, relict of the deceiſt James Ponnie, indweller ther, and Margaret Hamilton relict of the deceiſt Thomas Mitchell, who are apprehendit and impriſoned in the tolbuith of Borrowſtownes, as ſuſpect gwilty of the abominable cryme of witcheraft, by entering into pactiown with the devill, renwncing their baptizme, and comitting of maliſicies: Wherefoir neſceſſary it is, that the ſaides perſones ſhould be ſummonded to wnderlye the lawe for the ſamen, and that witneſs and aſſyſſers ſhould be cited againſt them, to the effect, and under the paines efter ſpecifiet. HEREFOIR, this precept ſein, we chairge you paſſe, and in owr ſoveraigne lordes name and authority, and owrs, comand and chairge the ſaides perſones above-compleaned upon, to compeir befoir ws, or any three of ws, (who are by our ſaid comiſſion declaired to be a quorum), within the ſaid tolbuith of Borrowſtownes, the nyneteenn day of December nixt, in the howr of cawſe, ther to wnderlye the lawe, for the crymes above-ſpecifiet, and that under the paines contained in the new acts of parliament: And ſicklyik, ſummon, warne and chairge ane aſſyſe of honeſt and famous perſones, not exceeding the number of fortie-five, togither with ſuch witneſs's who beſt know the veritie of the perſones above-compleaned upon ther gwiltynes, to compeir befoir us, day and place foirſaid, in the howr of cawſe, the perſones of * witneſs, to bear leall and foothfaſt witneſſing in the premiſs, and the inqueiſt to paſſe upon the aſſyſe, each perſone under the paine of ane hundreth merks, according to juſtice, ais ye will anſwer to us therwpon. The whilk to doe commits to you, conjunctlie and ſeveralie, our fwll power, be thir our lettres, delyvering them be you dewllie execut and indorſet againe to the beirer. Given under our hands, at Borrowſtownes, the twentie-nynt day of November, ane thouſande ſix hunder and ſeventie-nyne yeirs.

R. HAMILTON.
J. CORNWALL.
RICH. ELPHENSTONE.
W. DUNDAS.

[A liſt of the aſſizers is here given, amounting to fifty; and then follows]

Order and Warrand for Burning the Witches of Borrowſtownes, Dec. 19. 1679.

FORSAMEIKLE as Annabill Thomſon widdow in Borrowſtownes, Margaret Pringle relict of the deceaſt John Campbell ther, Margaret Hamiltown relict of the deceiſt James Pollwart ther, William Craw indweller ther, Beſſie Wicker relict of the deceaſt James Pennie ther, and Margaret Hamiltown relict of the deceiſt Thomas Mitchell ther, priſoners in the tolbuith of Borrowſtownes, are found guiltie be ane aſſyſe, of the abominable cryme of witcheraft comitted be them, in maner mentioned in their dittayes, and are decerned and adiudged be us under ſubſcryvers (commiſſioners of juſticiary ſpeciallie appoynted to this effect) to be taken to the weſt end of Borrowſtownes, the ordinar place of execution ther, upon Tueſday the twentie-third day of December current, betwixt two and four a-cloack in the efternoon, and ther to be wirried at a ſteack till they be dead, and therefter to have their bodies burnt to aſhes. Theſe therefoir require and command the baylie principal off the regalitie of Borrowſtownes, and his deputts, to ſee the ſaid ſentence and doom put to dew execution in all poynts, as yee will be anſwerable. Given under

* This word is interlined and the word *inqueiſt* ſcored out.

our hands at Borrowſtownes the nynteenth day of December 1679 years,

W. DUNDAS.
RICH. ELPHENSTONE.
WA. SANDILANDS.
J. CORNWALL.
J. HAMILTON.

[A correſpondent wiſhes that Mr P—— would favour the public with copies of the proof and verdict in this extraordinary trial; the rather that a great body of people among us, expreſs their diſapprobation, in the moſt ſolemn manner, of a law which puts a ſtop to the continuance of ſuch horrid ſcenes in this country.]

Ours readers may remember, that the Aſſociate Preſbytery, in their act for renewing the covenants, dated December 23. 1743, among the public ſins of the nation, make particular mention of "the repealing of the penal ſtatutes againſt witches." [vi. 132.]. —— By the act 9th Geo. II. cap. 5. (paſſed about ſeven years before the aforementioned act of the Aſſociate Preſbytery), it is enacted, That the act 1° Ja. I. cap 12. and alſo the act in the parliament of Scotland 1563, Mary, parl. 9. cap. 72. *Anentis witchcrafts*, ſhall be repealed; — that there ſhall be no proſecution againſt any perſon for witchcraft, ſorcery, inchantment, or conjuration, or for charging another with ſuch offence — and, that if any perſon ſhall pretend to the witchcraft, &c. or undertake to tell fortunes, or, from ſkill in any occult or crafty ſcience, to diſcover where goods ſtolen or loſt may be found; every perſon ſo offending, and convicted on indictment or information in England, or on indictment or libel in Scotland, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for one year; and once in every quarter of the ſaid year, in ſome market-town, upon the market-day, ſtand on the pillory one hour; and ſhall, if the court think fit, be obliged to give ſureties for good behaviour.

A character of the preſent King of Sweden.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS III. King of Sweden, is now entering into the 28th year of his age, and has performed already more important actions than half the Kings of Europe beſide. If the future part of his life ſhould be marked with plans, atchievements, ſucceſſes, equal to thoſe of his youth, he will be the moſt ſingular monarch of his age.

In his private life he is amiable and prudent. Diveſted of thoſe idle wiſhes which lead monarchs to grandeur rather than to glory, unattached to that parade and that pomp which are uſually conſpicuous in deſpotic courts, he is ambitious of poſſeſſing the means of ſplendor rather than ſplendor itſelf. His ſubjects lament how diſtant theſe means are from his reach, the diſtreſſes of his kingdom having been increaſing for many years under the tyrannous and illegal rule of an ungovernable ariſtocracy: they lament their want of means to enrich their ſovereign, becauſe his power to do good never keeps pace with his inclination to do it. His domeſtic affections never wander out of their proper channel, and he wiſhes to be obeyed through eſteem for him rather than through fear. When the former ceaſes to be effectual, he never delays to excite the latter.

His character as a ſtateſman and politician will be ever evinced by the revolution he lately effected in his kingdom with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. It is not denied that the deſign of that event had been formed, and in ſome meaſure digeſted, long before; but the moment of execution was unexpected. It arrived by accident; and nothing but a comprehenſive underſtanding, great force of judgement, undaunted ſpirit, and an admirable preſence of mind, could have ſeized upon it ſo ſuddenly as the ſeaſon of advantage. The happy diſcernment which guided the commencement of this undertaking, hardly equalled the activity, the intrepidity, the prudence which were exerted in haſtening it to a ſucceſsful period. Without ſtratagem, force, bloodſhed, or money, the work which his anceſtors had revolved in their thoughts for ſome ages, was performed by him in a few hours: his foes were ſubdued, and his country and himſelf delivered from ſlavery.

The general complexion of his adminiſtration ſince he became abſolute, has been in a high degree favourable to his reputation. He has been vigilant in reſtoring his kingdom to order, confirming its laws, and regulating its police: he has continually directed his attention to the eaſe of his ſubjects; and when he could not immediately relieve them, he has ſympathiſed with them: nor has he exerciſed yet, in one inſtance, thoſe abſolute powers with which he is now veſted by the general conſent and approbation of his ſubjects. In a word, if he is happy enough to diſengage himſelf from thoſe French chains which at preſent neceſſarily enthral him, he will be equally powerful at home and reſpectable abroad.

Lond. Mag.

PRO-

A Report was made to the Commons by a committee, May 5. That it would reduce the price of leather, and be advantageous to trade in general, to allow the importation of oak-bark duty-free, when the price of bark exceeds a certain ſum.

After ſome general obſervations on the nature of this particular commodity, reſpecting its utility, and importance in trade, it was obſerved by Mr Burke, that a law of this nature would be beneficial to the ſtate, upon the ſame principles that we admit the importation of corn when it exceeds a certain price.

Sir Roger Newdigate declared, that he had had bark by him for the ſpace of ſeven years, which he would have willingly diſpoſed of if he could have got a reaſonable price: he therefore begged of Mr Burke to procure him a purchaſer among the tanners, as he believed Mr Burke had good intereſt among that body of people, and others of their ſtamp, before he would inſiſt upon enacting this law.

Lord North ſaid, that though he was originally for the propoſed bill, yet he now ſaw it attended with ſuch difficulties in the execution as he believed inſuperable; that bark was not, like corn, a general commodity; that it would therefore be difficult to fix the medium-price at which importation or exportation might be allowed; that he was afraid they never would be able to come to any preciſe determination; that particular advantages ought to be granted to the growers of oak, as it was ſo ſlow in coming to maturity; that, without ſuch a regulation, men would never be tempted, by ſuch a diſtant proſpect, to plant oaks; that he could not agree to the bill, till he ſaw ſuch advantages ſecured to the growers of oak as would render it worth their while to plant; that though the manufacture of leather was of great conſequence, yet our navy muſt not be ſacrificed to it, or any other conſideration.

The report was rejected.

Sir William Meredith having ſome time before preſented to the houſe a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, complaining of malverſation in the management of the African trade, Mr Jones, a merchant in that trade, was called to the bar. On his examination it appeared, that at preſent the number of freemen intitled to vote for governors of the company amounted to 1425; that about the time of election it was cuſtomary to bring in liſts of ſuch as were proper for being choſen; that, upon the payment of 40s. the corporation-fee, they were elected; that there were ſtrong reaſons for believing, that theſe voters were made free at the expence, not of themſelves, but of certain monied men, who meant to monopolize the management of the company; that very few of theſe freemen were any way concerned in the African trade; that their place of abode could not, upon the ſtricteſt inquiry, be found out; that the ſhare of the Liverpool merchants in the African trade was to that of London nearly as 29 to 8, or 4 to 1; that there were well-grounded complaints againſt the committee of the company.

Mr Cleland, another African merchant, who had ſtood candidate for the office of committee-man, depoſed, that many of the freemen could not, upon the moſt diligent ſearch by him and his friends upon 'Change, and at the poſt-office, be traced out; that ſeveral of the letters directed to them came back, becauſe no ſuch perſons were known.

Mr Sylva, clerk to the company, depoſed, that a Mr Wilſon brought a liſt of 150 or more perſons to be elected freemen at one time; that as he did not at any time take the corporation-fee, he could not tell who paid the money; that very few of the voters were concerned in the African trade.

Mr Smith, one of the moſt conſiderable in the trade, declared, that there was a combination formed by a few men for having the direction of the trade, for private and bad purpoſes; that he ſaw a bond of aſſociation entered into by five men for bearing jointly the expence of elections, and for converting the trade to their own advantage; that James Johnſon, —— Wilſon, and three other names, which he gave from a paper in his hand, were the perſons; that he did not know whether the paper exiſted now or not; that of late there were heavy complaints againſt the committee; that he himſelf had, with others intereſted in the trade, ſigned a complaint againſt them to the board of trade.

The Speaker would not, at the inſtance of Sir William Meredith, Mr Phipps, and

and Mr Dempſter, ſuffer Mr Smith to ſpeak to the contents of the paper, becauſe it was the rule of every well-regulated court, to admit only the beſt evidence that could be had. If the paper cannot be got, it will then be time enough to call upon Mr Smith, who will thus be poſſeſſed of the beſt evidence in our power to procure.

Peregrine Cuſt, who ſeemed to take upon him the defence of the gentlemen arraigned, obſerved, that none of the witneſſes could ſay, that they knew of any complaints preferred againſt the committee till very lately; that no alteration was made in the conſtitution of the company, but that it ſtood upon its ancient foundation; that the trade was in a flouriſhing condition, as he would undertake to prove, after they had allowed him to examine the company's ſecretary; that this could not poſſibly be the caſe, if their affairs were miſmanaged, or if there was an iniquitous combination; that the act of parliament which eſtabliſhed the qualification of voters, meant to put the company upon as wide a baſis as poſſible, that the Weſt Indies, who were more concerned in the African trade than London and Briſtol, and the reſt of our ſea-ports put together, might ſuſtain no injury by any combination among intereſted men.

Sir William Meredith anſwered, that the company might be in a flouriſhing condition, but yet not in ſuch a flouriſhing condition as they would naturally have riſen to, if theſe combinations did not at all exiſt; that men would never enter into combinations, if their views were upright and honeſt, much leſs would they introduce ſpurious voters, and be guilty of a fraud, or elude the intention of an act of parliament; that the act of parliament could never mean to throw the management of the African company into the hands of men who were no way concerned in it, and underſtood nothing of its nature; that he did not intend by an inquiry to throw any reflection upon any man or ſet of men; that he meant only to do juſtice to his conſtituents, who, as appeared from the evidence, were ſo eſſentially intereſted in the matter; that it was clear, that ſo many ſpurious votes as were admitted at elections, would neceſſarily take the management of affairs out of the hands of thoſe who were beſt qualified for conducting, and moſt affected by the African trade; that no man could be a better judge of that matter than Mr Cuſt, who came into parliament by means of thirty-four voters of New Shoreham; that the 800 now appointed by the legiſlature, for the manifeſt corruption of that borough, to vote at elections, would render his thirty-four votes of very little uſe; that, in the ſame manner, the 1000 or 1100 ſpurious votes admitted at the election of a committee for the African company, would render the 250 legal votes of little ſervice; that in order to put things upon their ancient and legal footing, he wiſhed to have this matter maturely conſidered; and that he did not doubt of proving, if ſo manifeſt a thing required a proof, to the Houſe, the neceſſity of the propoſed reform.

Mr Burke ſaid, that at preſent the freemen, whether ſpurious voters or not, ought to be conſidered as legal voters, till they were proved the reverſe; that they bought their qualification, or at leaſt are ſuppoſed to have bought it; that they were not to be deprived of their franchiſe but by due courſe of law; that the caſe of New Shoreham was not ſimilar, becauſe the electors of that borough had been proved guilty of notorious corruption, and becauſe no ſuch charge was made good againſt the freemen of the African company.

Sir William Meredith replied, that he had of late the misfortune of differing frequently in opinion from Mr Burke; that, in the preſent inſtance, his meaning was not underſtood; that he did not introduce the caſe of the people of Shoreham but for the ſake of illuſtration [xxxiii. 126. 320.]

On a diviſion, a bill was ordered in for regulating the future elections of committee-men for the African company.

On the 15th of May, the bill was preſented to the Houſe by Sir William Meredith. Among the firſt who ſpoke on the ſubject of it was Mr Burke, who argued nearly as follows.

"When any new regulation is to be made, or any new act to be paſſed, I would have it weighed and examined upon the principles of the conſtitution; and, if found inconſiſtent with them, rejected. Let us purſue this plan in the preſent inſtance. This bill would have us confine the right of election to thoſe who actually do trade, or intend to trade, to Africa. What is the conſequence of this alteration? You cut off at once a-

bove 1200 voters, who, under the faith of an act of parliament, purchaſed the right of voting. And for what reaſon are they thus to be ſtripped of their franchiſe? What crime, what miſdemeanour is alledged againſt them? Why truly it is inſinuated, that they did not pay their corporation-fees out of their own purſes, but were rendered free at the expence of other men. But, Sir, is a whole body of men to be diſfranchiſed upon mere ſurmiſe, or ſuſpicion, however ſtrong? I hope we underſtand the conſtitution and the principles of equity better. Had no better proof of corruption than is now exhibited been given in the caſe of the electors of New Shoreham, I certainly would never have conſented to their diſfranchiſement: for ſuch it was in fact, though not in name.

Beſides, we ought to conſider, that thus we would take away, not only the right of thoſe who are not traders in any branch of commerce, but alſo that of many reſpectable Weſt-India merchants, ſome of them members of this Houſe, who are as deeply intereſted in the ſucceſs of the African trade as the very men that fit out ſhips for the purchaſe of negroes. Is no reſpect to be paid to ſuch perſons? Are we to cut off the good with the evil? Ought we not rather to imitate the pattern ſet us in ſacred writ, and if we find ten juſt perſons among them, to ſpare the whole? Before we take ſuch a ſtep, we ought to inquire into the origin and inſtitution and nature of the African company, and to ſee whether this plan be conformable to the ſpirit and tendency of the act by which it was eſtabliſhed. The trade in queſtion, though put under the direction of a company, was intended to be free and open. Hence the qualification of an elector was fixed at a low ſtandard, at forty ſhillings of corporation-fee, that it might reſemble our county-elections, and be open to as many as poſſible, upon ſuppoſition that the more numerous the electors, the more difficult bribery and corruption. The Eaſt-India company being upon a different footing, being intended for a monopoly, different maxims prevailed in its erection. The qualification of an elector was raiſed to the ſum of 500 l. of capital ſtock. Let us not then counteract the wiſdom of our anceſtors, who conſidered and re-conſidered this ſubject, nor place upon the footing of a monopoly what was intended for a free trade. It is contended that the trade in its preſent ſtate is but a monopoly; and this bill is intended for remedying that grievance. But, while we attempt to remedy one grievance, let us take care not to introduce a worſe in its place. Of the preſent freemen there are but thirty that are real traders. If the ſole management of the trade be left to them, the committee will be choſen by rotation out of their body; and thus we ſhall have, in Mrs Macaulay's words, *a perfect round of rotation*, and a monopoly with a witneſs. No wonder then that the meeting of the Weſt-India merchants petition, that the matter ſhould be put off for three months, till they have time to conſider and report to the Houſe how their intereſt will be affected. If neither they, nor any other merchants, whoſe buſineſs it is to prevent the extravagant price of negroes, are admitted not ſo much as to vote, much leſs to a ſeat in the committee, the importers of ſlaves may ſet their own price, and raiſe what ſums they pleaſe upon your planters. Would not this neceſſarily depopulate your colonies, and enhance the price of ſugars? Nothing is more evident.

But perhaps the trade has been miſmanaged; it has dwindled to nothing in the hands of the committee-men choſen by the preſent freemen. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Before the trade was put upon its preſent footing, only 19,000 negroes were imported. To what number do they now amount? To 50,000 [487.]. Does this circumſtance indicate miſmanagement? Quite the reverſe. I would therefore be very ſure of the principles upon which I proceeded, before I would make any alteration in a ſyſtem under which the trade has grown to this magnitude; nor would I favour one party in prejudice of the other, when the election is ſo nigh."

William Burke, Bamber Gaſcoyne, and ſeveral other members held the ſame language.

Sir William Meredith, the father of the bill, ſaid,

" Sir, I am accuſed in this bill of attempting to invade mens legal franchiſe, a right which they purchaſed under the faith of an act of parliament. Were that the caſe, I ſhould no doubt be culpable, provided ſome great advantage were not to ariſe to the nation from the invaſion. But the fact is otherwiſe: I am invading no franchiſe, no right. I only contend for

for enacting a new law to explain the meaning of an old one, under which moſt of the preſent freemen have fraudulently crept into the rights of other men. Conſult the act, and you will find, that the parliament that paſſed it, had none in contemplation but traders, but men who actually purchaſed or imported ſlaves. [*Here he read the paſſages to which he referred; and they ſeemed to juſtify his reaſoning*]. This being the ſtate of the caſe, it is evident that I attempt no alteration, no innovation; I mean only to oust men from premiſſes to which they have no legal nor equitable title. Not that I object to real merchants, much leſs to Weſt-India merchants. Were they, and they only, included with the real importers of ſlaves into the colonies, I cannot ſee any reaſonable objection againſt them. But that men who are no traders at all, who underſtand nothing of this trade, nor of any other, ſhould by act of parliament be allowed to appoint the guardians of a branch of buſineſs upon which the proſperity of our ſugar-colonies depends, is an abſolute ſoleciſm in politics. It was never the meaning of the original act; nor is it conſiſtent with the nature of trade.

It is indeed alledged, that the trade has grown under their hands. But, Sir, there is a fallacy in the argument. Tho' the trade upon the whole has increaſed, it is not owing to the good management of the committee. Where their influence extends, and it extends where the beſt, the moſt hardy and uſeful ſlaves are found, the trade has greatly declined. Inſtead of employing the 300,000 l. allowed by government in preſents to the princes of the country, in order to induce them to ſell ſlaves, there is reaſon to apprehend, that much of that ſum is laid out in purchaſing ſlaves as private property. Certain it is, that the preſent committeemen make a ſcandalous uſe of their power. By means of their intelligence and correſpondence, and preſents made with the public money, their ſhips are freighted with ſlaves in a fortnight or three weeks, while thoſe of others, not leſs meritorious, are obliged to wait thirteen months upon the coaſt; a delay by which the expence of the voyage is greatly increaſed, and the ſlaves are frequently loſt by ſickneſs and other diſaſters. My conſtituents, who had five eighths of this trade in their hands, preſſed by this grievance, have many of them ſold off their ſhips, and dropt the buſineſs. Muſt not this event neceſſarily diſtreſs the colonies? The price of ſlaves muſt certainly riſe, except you apply the propoſed remedy."

Mr Oliver and ſeveral other gentlemen, perfectly acquainted with the nature of this trade, and at the ſame time freemen, agreed with Sir W. Meredith in opinion; and declared, that the behaviour of the committee was ſo ſcandalous, as to demand this remedy; and they were willing, for the ſake of the public good, to give up their franchiſe. —— Upon a diviſion, 25 were for poſtponing the matter for three months, and 23 againſt it.

In conſequence of the apprehenſions of dangers occaſioned by the exploſion of the powder-mills at Hounſlow *, a bill was brought in, by which a diſcretionary power was given to the quarter-ſeſſions of determining, whether any place, pitched upon by a powder-manufacturer for the erection of a mill, is proper or ſafe; a power of appeal to the king's-bench from their deciſion being left to the rejected petitioners.

For the greater ſecurity to the public, the uſe of iron peſtles in powder-mills was in this act prohibited; a proviſion which made one Hill apply for an indemnification of 1500 l. for the loſs which he would hence ſuſtain. Parliament being in general very tender of injuring private property by an act, readily granted this requeſt made by his counſel Mr Lee. At the ſame time Serjeant Price was heard at the bar in behalf of Pigou and Company; and it appeared by witneſſes, that there was no danger to be apprehended from the blowing up of the mills by any but the people employed in them, or by thoſe who were extremely near them; that indeed the mills would occaſionally blow up in ſpite of every precaution; but that, if no great quantity of powder was lodged in them, they could do but little harm; that in general little

* [About half an hour after nine in the morning of Jan. 6. 1772, three powder-mills on Hounſlow heath blew up, by what accident was not known. The exploſion was felt throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, ſuppoſing it an earthquake. It is ſaid to have been felt likewiſe at an incredible diſtance, viz. in Glouceſterſhire, and the adjoining counties, more than 100 miles off.]

powder

powder was lodged in them; that the damage and fright occaſioned by the terrible exploſion at Hounſlow proceeded from the fire's being communicated to 800 barrels of granulated powder; that, notwithſtanding all this, a houſe not many yards diſtant from the ſcene of the exploſion had not been in the leaſt hurt; that during the exploſion, one of the witneſſes was in it, and received no harm; and that his family fared as well.

In conſequence of theſe laſt aſſertions, G. Onſlow pretended, that the teſtimony of ſuch a man was incredible; as a houſe of his at Guildford, twenty miles off, had been conſiderably damaged.

In order to deſtroy the effect of this imputation, Mr Dempſter declared, that a fortnight after the exploſion, he had been in the houſe in queſtion, and that there were no viſible marks of injury to be found. He argued ſtrongly againſt the bill in the following manner.

" Sir, As I think the public much intereſted in this bill, I am called upon, as a member of parliament that is willing to diſcharge his duty, to oppoſe that clauſe of the bill which gives the juſtices of peace a diſcretionary power of ſuffering, or not ſuffering, a powder-mill to be erected. My reaſon is, that I think this regulation will abſolutely prevent the building of ſuch mills for the future. The apprehenſions of danger are ſo ſtrong in gentlemens minds ſince the late accident at Hounſlow, that they will not liſten to any propoſal of building ſo dangerous a machine in their neighbourhood. Do you deſire a proof? Mr Onſlow will furniſh you with one. He would, I ſuppoſe, have the mills at Hounſlow removed for fear of endangering a houſe of his at the diſtance of twenty miles. Sir, the fears of men are abſolutely chimerical. If there be no conſiderable quantity of dried granulated powder in or near the mill, there is no danger, as I think has been proved by undeniable witneſſes; and here it is provided, that for the future very little ſhall be kept in ſuch a ſituation. For what purpoſe then is the bill to paſs? Not certainly to ſecure the public; for it is in no danger; and, if it was, the act which provides, that no powder-mills ſhall for the future be erected within three miles of London, a mile and a half of a market-town, and half a mile of a church, is a ſufficient ſecurity. But I talk in vain. The loudneſs of the exploſion at Hounſlow has had ſuch an effect upon the ears even of this Houſe that they can hear nothing. Inſtead of liſtening to argument, my opponents are counting the Houſe. But where is the wonder? Things are now come to ſuch a paſs, that, inſtead of exhauſting our lungs in argumentation, we had better give a ſilent vote. Were it not ſo, would gentlemen be inattentive to an object of ſuch magnitude? Sir, individuals alone are not concerned in this affair. The public is materially intereſted. For who, I beſeech you, are the conſumers of powder? The government. If you lay it then under any unneceſſary reſtraints, will not government be the ſufferer? The price of that commodity will riſe, and there will be no quantity to anſwer the demand. What will be the conſequence? We ſhall be abſolutely without defence in time of war; for without powder the reſt of our arms are worth nothing. Conſider, that with all the liberty formerly granted for erecting mills, not more than one half, often not more than one third, of the powder requiſite, was produced in the iſland. What will be our ſituation if this bill paſs? Since the days of King William powder has riſen from 15 s. to 25 s. per barrel. Does not that increaſe of price ſatisfy you? Muſt you raiſe it ſtill higher, to gratify the avarice of a few old manufacturers, who would monopolize the whole trade? They are the men who eagerly ſupport this bill; becauſe they ſee that it will have this effect. Sir, when I ſay that no more powder-mills will be erected if this bill paſs, I do not ſpeak from conjecture. I form this opinion from paſt experience. A powder-manufacturer, relying upon the act paſſed laſt year, found in Kent a ſpot anſwering to the deſcription in that act, and petitioned the quarter-ſeſſions at Maidſtone for leave to build a mill upon it: but, in defiance of the act, they aſſumed a diſcretionary power of refuſing it. What has been, may be; and it is never ſafe to leave unlimited power in the hands of any man, or claſs of men. The remedy here pointed out, of appealing to the king's-bench, is ſo expenſive, that people of ſmall fortune will not chuſe to run the gauntlet of your courts of juſtice, and ſpend at law that money by which they mean to raiſe a ſubſiſtence for their family. A Rt Hon. Gentleman [*meaning General Conway*] is ſatisfied, that this bill will be attended with bad conſequences; but he will not now oppoſe it; becauſe he

he has nothing better than the laſt year's bill to ſubſtitute in its place. Sir, nothing better can be ſubſtituted, with a little alteration; for it gives the public ſufficient ſecurity. I have revolved the matter in my mind, and I have conſulted other perſons who ought to know ſomething of the matter: but I do not find it poſſible to come to any determinate concluſion, or to pitch upon any medium, more ſafe than that which was ſtruck in laſt year's bill, if you take away the diſcretionary power given to the quarter-ſeſſions. For this reaſon I oppoſe the clauſe relating to the quarter-ſeſſions in this bill; and, if it be removed, the two bills are in fact the ſame."

The motion for the bill to paſs was rejected.

On the 3d of June, which was the laſt day of the ſeſſion on which the Houſe did any buſineſs, Mr T. Townſhend mentioned the propoſed bill relative to private mad-houſes. He obſerved, that as the bill for the regulation of private mad-houſes was not according to promiſe brought into the Houſe, he now gave public notice, that if the original propoſer or his abetters did not proceed in that buſineſs, he would himſelf take an early opportunity next ſeſſion to move for an inquiry into the ſtate of theſe places, as a previous ſtep to a proper act for their regulation. Conſtantine Phipps ſaid, that the ſcheme was not dropped, but poſtponed till next year, when it would be more ripe for execution. Richard Whitworth ſaid, that when a Noble Law-Lord was conſulted about the matter, he had declared it was *law* already; which words he did not underſtand.

Mr Dempſter ſaid, that he underſtood Mr Bankes and Dr Solander had declined making a ſecond voyage to the South ſeas, for want of neceſſary accommodations; that for the ſake of the public, and of the Eaſt-India company, as well as for the ſake of philoſophy, which were all intereſted in the project, he was ſorry the project had been dropt; that 4000 l. had been granted to Dr Lind, and others, for diſcoveries; that he thought that money very properly laid out; that, from the ſame motives, he wiſhed that the parliament would not ſuffer ſo beneficial a plan to be laid aſide for want of proper aſſiſtance; as, in a time of profound peace, part of the navy could not be better employed, and as the expence could be no object to ſo great a nation. No anſwer was given by the miniſtry.

The corn-bill being returned by the Lords with amendments, and particularly with this amendment, *That no bounty ſhould be paid upon exported corn*, Governor Pownal ſaid, that though the alterations were trifling, and chiefly grammatical, yet he thought them, upon the whole, real improvements, and therefore would have made no objection to them, had not one been a flagrant incroachment upon the privileges of the houſe; that as the Lords, forgetful of their duty, had interfered in raiſing money, by inſerting the words, "that no bounty ſhould be paid upon exported corn," he muſt move the houſe to reject the bill. Richard Whitworth ſaid, that though deſirous of a good underſtanding between the two houſes, he muſt ſecond the motion, as the amendment violated a privilege which had always belonged, and he hoped always ſhould belong to that houſe.

It was then urged by other gentlemen, that no good underſtanding did ſubſiſt between the two houſes, and that therefore they ought the more to reſent this affront and injury. The Speaker upon this declared, that he would do his part in the buſineſs, and toſs the bill over the table.

Mr Edmund Burke ſaid,

"Mr Speaker, I wiſh that there was not only a good underſtanding *between* the two houſes, but I alſo wiſh that there was a good underſtanding *in* one of them; and I wiſh both for the ſame reaſon, for the better diſpatch of the public buſineſs. Sir, when there is not an eaſy intercourſe between the two houſes, when their doors are ſhut upon the members of each other, it is impoſſible to impart thoſe mutual lights which are frequently neceſſary in the progreſs of a bill. For want of this communication, and this knowledge, I aver, that three bills were lately loſt in that houſe, and among them this corn-bill and the Diſſenters bill. The Lords do not know what is going forward in this houſe; and, what is worſe, they do not underſtand the principles of the conſtitution. Sir, this privilege, which they have now invaded, is a known and avowed right inherent in this Houſe as the repreſentatives of the people. For what do the Lords ſay, when they attempt to invade this privilege? Why, Sir, they plainly ſay to us, and to the people, You ſhall no longer tax yourſelves. Can liberty exiſt a moment,

ment, if we allow them to lay their sacrilegious hands upon this holy of holies, this palladium of the constitution? The most servile tool of administration will not have the face to defend this incroachment. What shall we say was the cause of this strange proceeding? Shall we call it absolute ignorance of the constitution, or an insidious trial of our ductility and acquiescence? I have seen enough of their conduct to make me think the former not impossible; and I know too much the sympathy subsisting between them and administration to deem the latter improbable. Suppose then we compound the matter, and ascribe this attempt partly to ignorance of the constitution, partly to ministerial management, in so doing I believe we shall not be much wide of the mark. Among the various attempts made by administration to overturn the constitution, that of taking from the people the power of taxing themselves would not be the least. The right of election being violated, there remained but this, for which the right of election was originally preserved by the people. I hope, however, we are not yet so infamous and abandoned as to relinquish this essential point. It is not that I mean to make the breach between the houses wider; I have already endeavoured to shew, that, for the sake of the public, we should study harmony and unanimity. Nor is it my desire that we should return injury for injury. If we have received a base affront from the Lords, let us not copy their example, but set them a pattern of what their conduct ought to be. There is in the reciprocation of base affronts something that makes a liberal mind revolt. Who does not think himself degraded by turning upon a Wapping landlady, and giving her reproach for reproach? You cannot have any pleasure in kicking and being kicked. Let us not then imitate so shameful an example, but leave our doors open *even* for the Peerage. I do not say that they have deserved this at our hands: they have not: but let us forgive their weakness, as a prelude to a reconciliation, and to the renewal of the old and regular manner of transacting business; an effort for the recovery of which we owe to our constituents, and to our own dignity. But why do I talk of *our* dignity? That is lost. I only contend for this point, as a necessary preparative to the proper management of the public business. Had gentlemen any feeling for the honour of the House, would they submit to the disgrace of waiting three hours in the lobby of the House of Lords, among their Lordships footmen? Sir, this has been my fate, when ordered by the House to carry their bills to the Lords; and I do not speak of it out of any personal pride, or as an indignity to myself, but as a flagrant disgrace to this House, which I apprehend is not inferior in rank to any other branch of the legislature. On the contrary, I hold that they are co-ordinate, and that none is to claim a superiority. If therefore the Lords keep their House shut for fear of being exposed or disgraced by the publication of their speeches or opinions, or for any other cause, it will be necessary for this House, in support of its own dignity, to appoint particular officers for carrying bills to the Upper House. Should they oblige us to sacrifice the public interest, we are under no necessity of sacrificing farther than we have our importance in the state. Though they frequently alter bills merely to shew their power, we need not suffer them to proceed to the annihilation of all our authority."

Mr Ongley said, that if the Lords, when informed of what now passed, did not act with more discretion, and restore things to their ancient footing, it would be no improper object of consideration next session, whether the members of either house had not a right, an ancient and constitutional right, to be present at the deliberations of the other; that to him the relation of the two houses seemed analogous to the relation between either house and a committee of its own members; that, though none but the members of the committee had a vote, yet every other member had, for the sake of information, and of forwarding the service of the public, a right to be present.

The bill was rejected *nem. con.* and the Speaker tossed it over the table. Several of the members on both sides of the question kicked it as they went out.

The parliament was prorogued on the 9th of June. [332.]

A remedy for sore gums and loose teeth.

Boil oak-leaves in spring water, add a few drops of spirit of sulphur, and gargle the mouth with a little of this decoction every morning while necessary. *Toilet of Flora.*

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 10. 1771, to December 15. 1772; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c.

Chriſtened			Buried			Increaſed in the burials this year 4273.
Males	9172		Males	13185		
Females	8744	17916	Females	12868	26053	

	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Died under	2	9112	20 and 30	2086	60 and 70	1619	100	2
Between 2 and	5	2894	30 and 40	2307	70 and 80	1205	102	1
Between 5 and	10	1006	40 and 50	2301	80 and 90	473	103	1
Between 10 and	20	1056	50 and 60	1905	90 and 100	84	105	1

Diſeaſes.							
Abort. and Stillb.	778	Dropſy	985	Lethargy	5	Tympany	5
Aged	1438	Evil	32	Lunatic	53	Vomit. and Looſen.	10
Ague	2	Fever, Malignant		Meaſles	271	Worms	3
Apoplexy and Sud.	260	Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3207	Miſcarriage	2	*Caſualties.*	
Aſthma and Phthiſ.	470	Fiſtula	2	Mortification	242	Bit by a Mad Dog	1
Bedridden	9	Flux	11	Palſy	63	Broken Limbs	1
Bleeding	6	French Pox	81	Pleuriſy	10	Burnt	7
Bloody Flux	2	Gout	70	Quinſy	8	Drowned	147
Burſten and Rupture	7	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	49	Raſh	4	Exceſſive Drinking	8
Cancer	61	Grief	3	Rheumatiſm	9	Executed	15
Canker	7	Headach	1	Rickets	5	Found Dead	10
Chicken pox	3	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	58	R ſing of the Lights	1	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	63
Childbed	104	Jaundice	156	Scurvy	5	Killed themſelves	47
Cholic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	57	Impoſthume	2	Small Pox	3992	Murdered	2
Cold	0	Inflammation	105	Sores and Ulcers	15	Overlaid	10
Conſumption	5179	Itch	3	Sore Throat	13	Poiſoned	0
Convulſions	6605	Leproſy	0	St Anthony's Fire	2	Scalded	3
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	385			Stoppage in Stom.	11	Starved	6
Diabetes	1			Surfeit	1	Suffocated	3
				Swelling	3		
				Teeth	725		
				Thruſh	103		

General Bill of Mortality for 1772, in EDINBURGH, and WEST-KIRK pariſh.

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt-kirk-yard.*			
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal	In all.	Total.
January	40	50	90	27	27	54	144
February	41	45	86	27	24	51	137
March	39	47	86	26	24	50	136
April	37	44	81	21	27	48	129
May	40	30	70	22	17	39	109
June	30	38	68	15	15	30	98
July	24	23	47	11	11	22	69
August	20	17	37	22	11	33	70
September	15	33	48	16	16	32	80
October	13	13	26	10	14	24	50
November	15	21	36	9	20	29	65
December	23	32	55	15	24	39	94
Total	337	393	730	221	230	451	1181

Age.		No.
Under 2 years		408
Between 2 &	5	148
5 &	10	92
10 &	20	58
20 &	30	64
30 &	40	65
40 &	50	59
50 &	60	78
60 &	70	95
70 &	80	68
80 &	90	35
90 &	100	11
Deer. 33.		1181

Diſeaſes, &c.										
Aged	143	Conſumpt.	304	Iliac paſſion	3	Small pox	226	Water in head	3
Ague	1	Cramp in the ſtomach	2	Inflammation	1	Stillborn	45	Weakneſs	4
Aſthma	15	Dropſy	7	Jaundice	1	Suddenly	7	*Caſualties.*	
Bowel ve	49	Fever	203	Meaſles	15	Swelling	2	Bit by a mad cat	1
Cancer	1	Flux	2	Nerves	1	Teething	88	Killed by falls	3
Childbed	17	Gravel	6	Palſy	1	Ulcer	1	Murdered	1
Chincough	25			Rheum. pains	1	Vomiting	1	Periſhed in wat.	1

The burials in the Canongate and Calton burial-places are not included.

PARIS. Births 18,713; Deaths 20,374; Marriages 4611; Foundling children 7676.

AMSTERDAM. Deaths 10,609. Increaſed this year 2626.

GLASGOW. Deaths: 750 males, 829 females, is 1579. Increaſed 77.

INDEX to the ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, BOOKS, HISTORY, &c. 1772.

As I *and* J, *and likewiſe* U *and* V, *are each a diſtinct letter, both in character and power, they are, in the following indexes, kept diſtinct, and arranged alphabetically in the order in which they are here ſet down.*

N. B. *When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are diſjoined by a comma, the firſt figure or figures in the preceding numbers are ſuppoſed to be repeated in the ſubſequent.*

ABerdeen, trials at 393. 579 Synod of paſſes an act diſapproving of clergymens accepting of qualifications to vote for members of parliament 636. *See* Woolcombers

—— infirmary, ſtate of laſt year 55

Aberfoil. *See* General Aſſembly

Acts paſſed 106. 218, 9. 263. 330, 1. 687

Acts, abſtracts of: Of that to prevent the exportation of corn, grain, &c. 106. Of that for regulating the future marriages of the Royal family 243. Of that for augmenting the ſalaries of the juſtices of Cheſter, and the Great Seſſions for the county of Wales 263. Of that for allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. ib Of that relative to Scottiſh bankrupts 281. Of that for regulating carters, &c. 293. Of that for lowering the duties on the importation of oak-bark 331. Of thoſe for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, from any part of Europe or Africa, or from our colonies in America 687. Of that for prohibiting the exportation of corn, &c. ib. Of that for allowing the importation of rice 688

Agricola. *See* Flax, Planting

Agriculture. *See* Trade

Air, trials at 394. 580. Foundation-ſtone of the works for improving the harbour at laid by the E. of Dumfries, Grand Maſter for Scotland 580

Alexander, W. and Sons ſtop payment 312. Reſume buſineſs 395

America, emigrants ſet out from Scotland for 395. 515. A ſcheme for propagating the goſpel in 460. The body of an American princeſs 400 years old brought to England 635

—— Antigua, a dreadful hurricane at 629

—— Boſton, diſpute between the Governor and Aſſembly about the place of holding the Aſſembly 382, 3. Meſſage of the houſe of repreſentatives to the Governor concerning making proviſions for his ſupport 450. His anſwer 451. The Aſſembly removed to Boſton ib. Report of a committee of the houſe concerning the Governor's meſſage 452. His meſſage to the houſe to furniſh him with a copy of their reſolves ib. His anſwer to the committee's report 509, &c. The Governor's meſſage to the houſe of repreſentatives concerning the Province houſe 508. The houſe's anſwer ib. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants concerning the judges of the ſuperior court having ſalaries independent of the province 679. Meſſage to the Governor on that ſubject 680. His anſwer ib. Petition to the Governor about the judges ſalaries, and that he would call a new ſeſſion at the time it ſtands prorogued ib. His anſwer 681. The aſſembly prorogued ib.

—— Dominica, great number of planters ſettle there on account of its fertility 45

—— Florida, a large tract ceded by the Creek Indians to that province 102

—— Georgia, the ſpeaker choſen by the Commons houſe twice rejected by the Governor 385. The aſſembly diſſolved ib.

—— Grenada, a terrible fire at the town of St George 164 The loſs on that occaſion 165. Adm. Mann blamed for not giving timely aſſiſtance ib. The complaint againſt found groundleſs 453. A ſubſcription ſet on foot for the relief of the ſufferers, and a liſt of the ſubſcribers 389. Several gentlemen refuſe to be candidates to ſerve in the aſſembly becauſe Roman Catholics are admitted members 218

—— Maryland, the increaſing population of 384

—— New York, 2000 l. voted by the aſſembly to Gov. Tryon 218. Refuſed by him ib. His Majeſty's inſtructions on which his refuſal was founded ib.

—— North Carolina, paper-currency voted by the aſſembly to defray the expence of the expedition againſt the Regulators 102. Reſolve to petition parliament for leave to iſſue it 217. His Majeſty's thanks to the troops that ſerved in that expedition 263

—— Nova Scotia. *See* Witherſpoon

—— Ohio, a tract of land on granted 385. Report to the board of Trade on a petition for a new government on 558

—— Penſylvania, ſome perſons killed there by the Indians 102

—— Philadelphia, bounty granted by the aſſembly for encouraging the culture of ſilk 384

—— South Carolina, the aſſembly's addreſs to the Governor 329. His anſwer 330. Diſſolves the aſſembly ib. The new eſtabliſhments of wine and ſilk in a thriving condition 450. A ſkirmiſh with ſome Indians at Fort Chatres 572

—— St Chriſtopher's, a dreadful hurricane at 629

—— St Vincent's, the inhabitants of infeſted with the Caribbees 46. Injuſtice of the proceedings at repreſented 588. A vindication of 716

—— Tobago, great expectations formed of 45

—— Virginia, the boundaries betwixt

betwixt that province and the Cherokees adjuſted 45. The Governor's meſſage to the aſſembly concerning the fees uſually paid to his predeceſſors clerks 384. The The aſſembly's anſwer 385. An unſucceſsful attempt made to find out the north-weſt paſſage 512

Anecdotes: Of the King and Queen 114. Of George I. 303. Of Bp Squire 464. Of Sir Iſaac Newton 555. Of Mr Hogarth 592. Of Adm. Haddock 607. Of the K. of Pruſſia 645

Antigua. *See* America

Aotourou. *See* Taiti

Arſenick, an antidote for 242

Auchinhove. *See* Urns

Auſtrian officer, adventures of one 295. A confirmation of 344

Bacchus, T. executed 332

Baillie, J. condemned for murder, but reſpited 49

Bakewell's improvements in the breed of cattle 417

Bank of Scotland thank their directors 395

Banking. An addreſs to the Douglas Heron & Co. bank 547. Remarks on that addreſs 549. Pernicious tendency of merchant-banking 550. A partial relief propoſed in our preſent ſcarcity of money 560. Riſking bank-ſtock in trade a fraud ib.

Bankrupt-act for Scotland, abſtract of 281. Directions to be obſerved by creditors 362. Minutes of a meeting of creditors on 424. On the miſapplication of the act 481

Bankruptcies, an account of the preſent ones 311. Bear and Bull explained ib. Failures at London ib. and at Edinburgh 312. Conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of credit 314. Reflections on the late bankruptcies in Scotland 560

Banks, bankers, &c. *See* Scottiſh

Banks, Mr, ſets out for Iceland 392. Arrives at Edinburgh from 637. Lands on the iſland of Staffa, and ſome account of the curioſities of that iſland ib. Some account of Iceland 638

Barbary, the Emperor of Morocco's miniſter preſented to his Britannic Majeſty 450. Subſtance of the Emperor's letter to his Majeſty ib. The Emperor orders all Chriſtians to depart from Tetuan and go to Tangier 508. A number of Chriſtian ſlaves eſcape from Algiers ib. Particular privileges granted to the French by the Dey and regency 672

Barrack, urns full of human bones found at 581

Bayly's Engliſh grammar 490

Bear and Bull explained 311

Becher. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Beckford, W. his ſtatue erected in Guildhall 332. *See the Poetry*

Benezet's account of Guinea 486

Bengal. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Benyowſky. *See* Auſtrian officer

Bill of Rights committee's report concerning Wilkes's debts 389

Bingley, W. *See* Conſtitutional ſociety

Birmingham, the ſhock of an earthquake felt at 634

Blantyre. *See* Gen. Aſſembly

Bolts's conſiderations on Eaſt-India affairs 82. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Books, remarks on and extracts from. Pennant's tour in Scotland 24. Swedenborg's true Chriſtian religion 27. L. Lyttelton's hiſtory of Henry II. 28. A narrative of the Ruſſian expedition againſt the Turks 79. Bolts's conſiderations on India affairs 82. Tucker's apology for the preſent church of England 35. 85. Wright's elements of trigonometry 92. Whitefield's ſermons 146. A plan for the government of Bengal 147. Whitaker's genuine hiſtory of the Britons 154. Conſiderations on money, bullion, and foreign exchanges 252. Cullen's materia medica 369. The antique paintings of Herculaneum 431. Harwood's diſſertation on the Athanaſian doctrine, &c. 485. His introduction to the ſtudy and knowledge of the N. Teſtament 556. Benezet's account of Guinea 486. Bayly's Engliſh grammar 490. Lyſons on intermitting fevers, dropſies, &c. 553. Maude's Wenſley Dale, with anecdotes of Sir Iſaac Newton 554. Jortin's ſermons 556. Report to the board of Trade on a petition for erecting a new government on the Ohio 558. Buchan's domeſtic medicine 559. Reflections on the late bankruptcies in Scotland 560. Medical tranſactions, cafe of Tho. Wood 668. Weſley to Hill on the latter's temper 670. Comus 672. Mair's book-keeping moderniz'd ib.

Borrowſtounneſs. *See* Witches

Boſton *See* America

Brereton. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Brickdale, M. *See* Briſtol

Briſtol, the freemens inſtructions to L. Clare and Mr Brickdale to ſupport the motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments 105. Their anſwers 106. An aſſociation formed at for lowering the price of proviſions 222

Britain, J. tried and executed for forgery 388. An authentic copy of his confeſſion ib.

Buchan's domeſtic medicine 559

Bullion. *See* Money

Burgoyne, Col. his motion and ſpeech for an inquiry into Eaſt-India affairs 405. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Burke, E. his ſpeech on the national debt 589

Bute, E. *See* King

Cabinet-makers, journeymen, complain to Sir John Fielding of French goods being imported under the privilege of ambaſſadors 386. Col. Luttrell carries a petition for them to the Commons ib. Are adviſed to lay the affair before the Treaſury ib. Information laid before the Treaſury 386. The foreign ambaſſadors ſign a paper that they will import no goods but for their own uſe 387. The noble ſaying of the Spaniſh ambaſſador on that occaſion ib. A great quantity of foreign goods ſeized ib. Some of them claimed by the Venetian

tian ambaſſador, but refuſed ib.
Caillaud, Col. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Campbell. *See* Gen. Aſſembly
Canada bills, the payment of ordered 103. Letter of thanks from the proprietors of to L. Rochford 385
Canal, a ſucceſsful trial made at to prevent the banks from falling in 40. Mr Smeaton's report on the works of 397
Card. *See* King
Carters, carriages, &c. an abſtract of the act for regulating 293
Caſſie, J. whipped 394
Carhcart, L. arrives from Ruſſia 512. Preſents made to him and his children by the Empreſs at leaving Peterſburg ib.
Cattle, Bakewell's improvements in the breed of 417. Eating of laurel leaves hurtful to 667
Cattle-diſtemper, a cure for 232. 634
Characters. A new one of the Ruſſians 16. Of Dr Robertſon 195. Of the preſent K. of Sweden 720
Charles I. a relation of his interment 202
Cheſter, a melancholy accident at by the exploſion of gunpowder 633. The number of perſons killed and wounded 634
Cheſterfield, L. preſented by the Empreſs of Ruſſia with her code of laws 98
Church of England, Tucker's apology for 85. *See* Commons
Church of Scotland, a ſketch of the conſtitution of 187. Of the commiſſion 189. The preſent ſtate of parties in that church 190. Fragments of ſpeeches in the St Ninian's cauſe, as a ſpecimen of the oratory of 191. 225. *See* St Ninian's
Circuit-courts, appointments of 393. 578
Clare, L. *See* Briſtol
Cleize, J. a new machine for weighing invented by 392
Clerical ſubſcriptions. *See* Subſcription
Clive, L. his ſpeech on Eaſt-Indian affairs 197.—202. His eſtabliſhment for ſupport of officers and ſoldiers in the Eaſt Indies 318. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Clover, of foiling horſes with 464
Cobb, Mr, an improvement in fiſhing-lines invented by 581
Cojamaul. *See* Commons, Eaſt-India Company
Coinage, Britiſh, on 484
Colded horſes, a cure for 408
Colling, R. remarkable produce of a potatoe in his garden 635
Commons, their addreſs on the King's ſpeech 47. His Majeſty's anſwer ib. Mr Vane's obſervations at making the motion for the addreſs ib. Petition of the clergy, &c. to, for relief in the matter of ſubſcription 67. Offered to the houſe ib. Sir W. Meredith's ſpeech for leave to preſent it 72. Debate upon the motion 69. to 72. Numbers on a diviſion ib. Not received 73. Debate on a motion to ſecure againſt dormant claims of the church 73. Numbers on a diviſion 75. An abſtract of the debate 75.—78. Dr Nowell thanked by the houſe for his 30th of January ſermon 131. Exceptionable paſſages in ib. The entry for the thanks expunged ib. A motion made for aboliſhing the obſervation of that day, and debate on 132. Sir G. Saville's annual proteſt with regard to the Middleſex election, and debate on ib. G. Cojamaul's petition for redreſs againſt the ſervants of the Eaſt-India Company 133. Eaſt-India papers ordered to be laid before the houſe 134. A bill for the better regulation of the Company's affairs ordered to be brought in 134. 197. L. Clive's ſpeech on that occaſion 197. Gov. Johnſton in anſwer to 233. The bill brought in, and debates on 457. 641. Outlines of the bill 458. Complaint made on Valentine Morris's delaying an election-writ 134. Reſolution of the houſe againſt him 135. A bill ordered in for explaining the act with regard to the delivery of election-writs 136. Debate on the cuſtom of receiving judgement kneeling 135. That cuſtom diſcontinued 136. Ald. Sawbridge's motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments paſſed in the negative ib. The King's meſſage concerning Royal Marriages 137. The bill for ſent from the Lords to the Commons 169. Motions and debates on 170. Amendments propoſed to be made in 171, 2. Paſſed 173. L. North's ſpeech at opening the budget, and on the national debt, and debate on 264. 525, 89. Debates and proceedings on the diſſenters petition for exemption from ſubſcribing the thirty-nine articles 355.—359. Motion and debate on repealing the marriage-act, and ſubſtituting another in its place 359. Report on the ſtate of our penal laws, and debates and reſolutions on 401.—404. *See* Penal laws. Report of the committee appointed to inquire into ſome ſuppoſed indignities offered to the houſe by the Lords 404. Motions on, and meſſage to the Lords ib. The Lords anſwer ib. Motion and debate on an inquiry into Eaſt-India affairs 405.—408. A ſelect committee appointed to inquire into 408. The names of the gentlemen that compoſed that committee ib. *See* Eaſt-India Company. Reſolutions of the committee relative to the importation and exportation of corn 521. Debate on 522. The reſolutions agreed to 523. Debate on ſome amendments being made in the bill by the Lords 726. Thrown out on account of theſe amendments 727. Report of the committee on the bill to encourage foreigners to lend money on Weſt-India eſtates 523. Debate on ib. The bill thrown out 525. Order of the houſe concerning bills relating to religion ib. The report of the committee for reducing

reducing the price of leather rejected 721. Debate on bringing in a bill for regulating the future elections of the African company ib. The bill brought in, and debate on 722. Poſtponed 724. Bill brought in for regulating the erection of powder-mills, and debate on ib. Rejected 726. The bill relative to private mad-houſes poſtponed ib. Of Dr Banks and Solander ib.

—— ſeſſion 1772-3. Preſent an addreſs on the King's ſpeech, and receive a gracious anſwer 631. Go into a committee to conſider of the high price of proviſions ib. Reſolutions of the committee ib. Petitions from the city of London, &c. on that ſubject ib. A committee of ſecrecy appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company 633. The members of that committee ib. The ſelect committee for inquiring into the Company's affairs continued ib.

Comus, a maſque 672

Conſtitutional ſociety vote 250 l. to Bingley 48. His letter of thanks ib. Their reſolution to endeavour to ſhorten the duration of parliaments 103

Cooke. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Coote, Sir Eyre. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Corn, average price of in G. Britain 56. 112, 68. 224

—— price of at Haddington 55. 112, 68. 224, 80. 336. 400, 56. 520, 84. 640, 96

Corn-bill, heads of a new one propoſed 244. *See* Commons

Corns, a remedy for 700

Cornwallis. *See* King

Corſica. *See* France

Coterie broke up 392

Courland, a divorce between the Duke and his conſort declared 160. The reaſons 324

Coventry act repealed 404

Crab apple, a cure for the diſtemper in horned cattle 634

Credit, conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of 314

Criminals. *See* Penal

Croſby, Ald. a ſilver cup voted him by the city of London 48

Cullen's materia medica 369

Cuthbertſon. *See* Lightning

Dartmouth, L. letter to concerning the injuſtice of the proceedings at St Vincent's 588. *See* America

Davidſon, B. condemned for childmurder 393. Pardoned upon being tranſported 394

De la Touche's antidote for arſenick and a viper's bite 242

Dearth, reaſons aſſigned for the preſent one, and the remedies, conſidered 115. Additional thoughts on that ſubject 183. Prices of grain at London for fifteen years 185. Weſley's cauſes and remedy of the preſent dearth 665. *See* Proviſions

Denmark, an account of the revolution there in 1660 17. Men of war ordered againſt the Algerines 42 The gardes du corps oppoſe by force their being incorporated with another regiment ib. Accounts of a revolution there ib. The Queen-Dowager at the head of it 42, 4. The Queen ſent priſoner to Cronenburg 43. A deſcription of that fortreſs 44. C. Struenſee and Brandt and others arreſted 43 A commiſſion eſtabliſhed for trying the ſtate-priſoners 43. 99. Letters directed to them ſent to the privy-council 44. How prayers offered up the Sunday after the revolution ib. A new council of ſtate nominated ib. Spirit and good conduct of Col. Keith ib. Character of the Queen-dowager ib. Account of the King's birth and marriage ib. An account of the Queen-dowager's intrigues at court ſince the King's marriage 60. 118. The Prince-Royal committed to the care of the Queen-dowager 98. Several perſons ordered to quit the kingdom ib. Chamber of police iſſue orders for people to keep at home on the King and Prince-Royal's birthdays ib. Jealouſy and diſtruſt reigns in the capital ib. Patroles parade the ſtreets during the whole of the King's birthday 99. Struenſee undergoes his firſt interrogatories ib. Extracts from M. Suhm's letter to the King ib. Perſons who received preſents from C Struenſee and Brandt, in the King's or Queen's name, ordered to reſtore them 100. The Queen's domeſtics examined before the commiſſioners ib. Two clergymen ordered to preach to the Queen ib. A tranſlation of the opinion of the Engliſh nation ſuppreſſed ib. Lex Regia; or, The Royal law of Denmark 145. C. Struenſee and Brandt examined 161. The King deſires to ſee the Queen, but is refuſed ib. C. Struenſee's third examination ib. The Queen-dowager meets with an accident ib. Crimes laid to Struenſee's charge 162. An account of M. de Gronicht, a partiſan of the Queen-dowager ib. Miſerable ſituation of C. Struenſee 163. Q. Matilda's court and houſehold changed ib. Col. Keith demands an audience of the King, but is refuſed ib. Attorney-Gen. Uhldahl's ſpeech in favour of the Queen 212. 213. The authenticity of contradicted 257. Commiſſioners ſent to the Queen to ſhow her the charge againſt her, and her defence, and her Majeſty's anſwer 212. Sir R. Keith waits upon the Queen ib. The Queen condemned, and queſtions that gave riſe to great debates among the judges ib. C. Struenſee confeſſes his guilt 214. The ſentence paſſed on C. Struenſee and Brandt 214, 5. The King's approbation thereof 258. Executed 215. A full account of their execution 258. Crimes charged againſt them 215. 325, 6. An account of C. Struenſee 259. Steps taken by the Britiſh court relative to the Queen 220, 21, 60. The ordinance regarding adultery revoked 215. Peace made with the Algerines 215. 327, 79. The articles of it 379. 448. Literary improvements

provements eſtabliſhed in Denmark by Frederick V. 241. C. Walinſki's tongue cut out for calumniating the King and Queen-Dowager 260. King ſigns a teſtament for the adminiſtration of his kingdom in caſe of his demiſe before the Hereditary Prince be of age ib. An edict for rewarding perſons who ſhall bring ſuppoſed drowned perſons to life ib. A narrative of the trial againſt the ſtate-priſoners publiſhed by the commiſſion of inquiry 325. Conditions on which the reſt of the priſoners were ſet at liberty 326 Sir R. Keith gives notice that he is to leave Copenhagen ib. Q. Matilda imbarks aboard three Britiſh ſhips, and arrives at Goerde 327. Charities inſtituted by her aboliſhed 448. *For what further relates to the Queen, ſee* Germany. Count Shack removed from his employments 379. Preſents given to Drs Hee and Munter for aſſiſting in convicting the ſtate-priſoners 447. The King diſtributes corn to his neceſſitous ſubjects 448. The liberty of the preſs reſtricted ib. A ſea-light at Elſineur to be extinguiſhed 505. A prize-medal given to Dr Wilſon for his diſſertation on the ſolar ſpots 516. The King advances money for the erection of a foundery in Norway 571. The company of French actors diſcharged ib. Ordinance converting the extraordinary impoſts of Norway into a free gift for ſix years 627. The heads of the party concerned in the revolution baniſhed from court ib. A dreadful hurricane at St Croix 630. A Saxon officer ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment for propoſing the deſtruction of a certain unfortunate potentate 677. The King recovers his former dignity ib. The perſons baniſhed laſt winter to Norway recalled ib.

Diſſenters, Proteſtant, a letter to 64. Apply to parliament for relief in the matter of ſubſcription 355. *See* Commons, Subſcription

Dock-yards, the artificers at to be paid every three months 220. Viſited by the Lords of the Admiralty 392. Chymical preparations tried at Portſmouth to preſerve ſhips bottoms from worms 453. Penſions allowed to ſuperannuated artificers at the dock-yards 453. Taken away at Portſmouth 513

Dominica. *See* America

Dominiceti, Dr, his account of his ſtoves, &c. 175

Donaldſon, A. appeals from a decree of the Lord Chancellor concerning literary property 634

Douglas Heron & Company bank, their advertiſement that their contract of copartnery is regiſtered in the books of ſeſſion 314. A ſubſcription opened for increaſing their original ſtock ib. An abſtract of their contract 304. A liſt of the original partners 304, 5. Advertiſement concerning the great demand made on them for ſpecie 313. Stop paying of ſpecie for their notes ib. Give notice that they are to pay intereſt for their notes till paid ib. The regiſtered bond for that effect ib. Reſolutions entered into to ſupport their credit 314. Reſolutions of the nobility and gentry of Airſhire not to take intereſt for their notes ib. A ſubſcription opened at London for receiving money on annuities 395. Recommence buſineſs 515. Extraordinary and ordinary directors choſen at the different branches of that bank 636. *See* Banking

Dowdeſwell, Mr, his ſpeech in anſwer to L. North on the national debt 525

Drummond, G. *See* Edinburgh

Dudley, J. tried for perjury concerning the Portſmouth fire 107. Tranſported 389. His confeſſion 423

Dumblane. *See* General Aſſembly

Dumfries. *See* General Aſſembly

Dundee, foundation ſtone of a new church laid at 516. Inſcription ib.

Dunfermline. *See* General Aſſembly

Eaſt-India Company, Bolts's conſiderations on their affairs in India 82. A plan for the government of Bengal 147. G. Cojamaul's petition to the Commons for redreſs againſt the Company's ſervants 133. Papers relative to their affairs ordered to be laid before the Commons 134. A bill ordered to be brought in by the Commons for the better regulation of their affairs ib. L. Clive's ſpeech on that occaſion 197. Gov. Johnſton's anſwer 233. Debate on the bill's being brought in 457. 641. The outlines of the bill 458. Beſiege the Nabob of Tanjore in his capital 218. The cauſe of the quarrel 240. An officer's account of that war 573. The powder-magazine at Trichinopoly blown up 512. Reſolutions of the directors concerning the diſagreeable ſituation of their affairs in Bengal laid before the proprietors 220. Reſolve to apply to the crown for a new charter for the better regulation of the Mayor's court in Bengal, and to parliament for regulating the affairs of their ſervants in India ib. Motion and debate in the Houſe of Commons for an inquiry into their affairs 405.—408. A ſelect committee appointed, and the names of the gentlemen that compoſe it 408

—— Minutes of the committee appointed to inquire into their affairs 345. 409, 65. 536, 93 657. 701. Examination of Mr Becher concerning affairs in 1756, &c. 345. 706. Of Mr Sykes 346. 466. Of Sir G. Pocock 347. Of L. Clive 347.—354. 466, 8. 605. 716. Copy of two of the company's letters to him 351. His deſcription of the battle of Plaſſey 469. Examination of Mr Walſh 353, 4. 409. Of Mr Holt 409. Of Capt. Brereton 410. Of Sir Eyre Coote 412. 702. His deſcription of the battle of Plaſſey

Plaſſey 413. Examination of Mr Cooke 465. His account of the taking of Calcutta in 1756 708.—715. Col. Caillaud's reaſons for conſenting to the revolution in 1760 536. His letter to Gov. Holwell 538. His examination concerning his reaſons for the revolution 540. Examination of Mr Sumner, and his reaſons for conſenting to the depoſition of Meer Jaffier and placing Coſſim Ally Khan in his room 541.—547. The Dutch director's letters to the Nabob 542, 3. Examination of Gregore Cojamaul to give an account of his being taken up and confined 593, 6, 7. 605. Of Mr Rumbold 594. Of Padre Rafael to give an account of his being taken up 597. 605. Of Mr Verelſt 597. Of Mr Bolts 597, 8. Of Gen. Smith 600, 5. Mr Verelſt's letter to 600. The General's anſwer 602. Col. Munro's account of his tranſactions in Bengal 657.—665. Examination of Gen. Carnac 701. Of Charles Manningham 704

—— A memorial preſented by the Dutch Eaſt-India company, complaining of the Engliſh incroachments 453. Motion and debate for ſending out a ſuperviſion to India 513. Carried by a majority 515. The perſons choſen 683. The commiſſion read, and debate and motions on 684. A committee of ſecrecy appointed by the Commons to inquire into their affairs 633. A liſt of the members ib. The Select Committee continued by the Commons ib. Debate about making dividends, and on their preſent want of cath 681. L. North's anſwer to the direction concerning the government's giving them a loan 684. Proceedings and debates of a general court for inquiring into the ſtate of the Company's affairs 685. A committee appointed to inſpect the Company's papers, records, &c. and to report their proceedings and informations to the committee appointed by parliament 687

Edinburgh, Dr Macknight choſen one of the miniſters of 399. A buſt of George Drummond put up in the infirmary 516. A chapel founded at by L. Glenorchy 580. Propoſal for a poor's rate in 635. Arguments againſt ib. The price of bread lowered one aſſize in 636. A reward offered by the magiſtrates for apprehending perſons who had enacted themſelves for baniſhment, on account of the many robberies, &c. committed there ib. *See* Fiars

—— infirmary, ſtate of laſt year 55

Elders, W. & D. baniſhed 578

Emigrants ſet out from Scotland for America 395. 515. Bad conſequences of 515. Cauſes that gave riſe to theſe emigrations, and method how to prevent 697

Europe, the hiſtory of for 1771 337. Diſpute relative to Falkland's iſlands ib. When diſcovered 338. Settlement by the Britiſh and French 339, 40. Ceded by France to Spain 340. Situation, ſoil, &c. ib. Differences between the Britiſh and the Spaniards 341. Capitulation 344. Further particulars concerning Britain 608. The hiſtory of the war between the Ruſſians and Turks ib. Hiſtory of Poland 613. of Germany 649. of Sweden 651. of France 652. and of Corſica 656

Eyre, Sir J. appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer 578. Complimented by the city of London with a piece of plate on his reſigning the Recorderſhip ib.

Faction defined 472

Falkland's iſland, the ſtores carried off by the Spaniards reſtored 107. 219. *See* Europe

Fiars 1771, for Edinburghſhire 168. for that of Eaſt-Lothian 336

Flax, Agricola on the growth and manufacture of in Scotland 123. The inefficacy of premiums, as preſently beſtowed, to promote that end ib. The proper method to encourage it 124. The good effects of eſtabliſhing the Linen hall ib. The methods obſerved by the Flemings in cultivating flax compared with ours 127. Obſtacles that prevent its more general culture in Scotland 127, 77. The proper method to be adopted by the Truſtees for encouraging it ib. How premiums ought to be beſtowed 178. Form of an advertiſement that ſhould be publiſhed by the Truſtees if that plan were adopted 180. Calculation of the expence of erecting mills, and the money the Truſtees would draw back in forty years 182, 3. The method of raiſing and dreſſing flax in Holland 248. Comparative remarks on the method practiſed in Holland and in Scotland 414

Flies, a receipt to prevent them from deſtroying turneps, cabbages, &c. 354

Fordyce, A. *See* Neale

Fordyce, Malcom, and Co. ſtop payment 312. Minutes of a meeting of their creditors 424

Foreign exchange. *See* Money

Formula, the act of aſſembly impoſing it regularly paſſed 187. Its enactment null 693

France, (and French) ſtate of affairs there and in Corſica laſt year 652, 6. Some members of the parliament of Grenoble recalled from exile 45. The ſuperior council at Rouen inſulted ib. Part of a mountain divided at Honfleur 101. The exportation of proviſions prohibited at Dunkirk ib. The parliament of Toulouſe rejudges the cauſe of Peter Paul Sirven ib. The payment of Canada bills ordered 103. Places for training up ſubjects fit for negotiations created 262. A miſunderſtanding between them and the Spaniards in St Domingo ib. A fire in the town of Ecos ib. A veſſel invented by the Sieur Dionis that

that is rowed under water 328. A preſent given to M. Pleville le Pelley by the Lords of the Britiſh Admiralty for ſaving the Alarm frigate 328. A violent ſtorm at Breteuil ib. The Princes of the Blood proteſt againſt the proceedings of the court 380. An earthquake at Auxerre ib. A young man endued with the gift of water-finding preſented to the Academy of Sciences ib. *See* Hydroſcopy. An exceſſive heat at Paris ib. An eſtabliſhment at for the recovery of drowned perſons attended with ſucceſs 449. An unknown country diſcovered in the South ſeas by the Sieur Kerguelen 449. 507. A phyſical commiſſion eſtabliſhed at Paris for the examination of medicines 507. Arret prohibiting perſons to ſell merchandiſes or lend money to minors without the conſent of their guardians ib. The papers and perſon of the Pr. de Conti ſeized 627. 628. Time pieces tried on board the Flora frigate 628. The vintage very plentiful ib. M. le Sage bookſeller's houſe and warehouſe ſearched by the commiſſaries of the parliament ib. Several gentlemen in Normandy arreſted, and ſent to the Baſtile ib. Murmurs among the people general ib. Traiterous letters dropt about court ib. A dreadful hurricane in the French Weſt-India iſlands 630. The Pr. of Conde, and the Dukes of Bourbon and Orleans reſtored to favour 678, 9. A riot at the playhouſe of Marſeilles 678. The ſouthern continent diſcovered by two of their ſhips 679

Gainſborough, Rev. Mr, a curious performance in hydraulics by 108

Game-law, head of a new one for Scotland 57

General Aſſembly meets 266. The E. of Glaſgow commiſſioner ib. Mr Adam Ferguſon choſen moderator ib. Miniſters appointed to preach before the commiſſioner ib. Dr Webſter appointed general collector of the widows fund ib. Debate, ſentence, and diſſents on the Dumfries commiſſion ib. and on that from Dunfermline 267. A commiſſion from the preſbytery of Zetland rejected 268. Determination in the cauſe of St Ninian's ib. in that of Lentrathen 269. Order that printed caſes be diſtributed twenty-four hours before cauſes be heard 270. Determination in the caſe of Kirkhill ib. Overtures relating to members of inferior courts judging in ſuperior, and to the age of ruling elders, ordered to be retranſmitted to preſbyteries ib. Overture concerning young men obtaining licences without the bounds of the church, tranſmitted to preſbyteries ib. Determination in the caſe of Marykirk 271. Letter from the Moderator of the ſynod of New York 272. The committee for correſponding with ſaid ſynod continued ib. Report concerning the erection of Norriſtown 273. Determination and diſſent in the caſe of Kinglaſſie ib. Thanks given to Dr Walker for his report concerning the highlands and iſlands ib. The report 289. Determination in the caſe of Blantyre 274. Determination reſpecting Dr Makenight's tranſlation ib. Overture prohibiting perſons to be ordained elders in pariſhes where they have not reſided tranſmitted to preſbyteries ib. but that relating to new regulations rejected 275. Mr Campbell's proſecution of the preſbytery of Dumblane ordered to be defended at the expence of the church ib. Committee for the improvement of miniſters glebes continued ib. The ſynods of Orkney, Sutherland, Caithneſs, and Roſs, recommended to make a collection for Mrs Niſbet ib. Committee for the order of the houſe, and the better accommodation of the members, continued ib. Determination with regard to Mr Macmaſter ib. Determination in the caſe of Aberfoil ib. Window-tax committee continued 276. Reſignation of the preſentees to the pariſhes of Fintry and Cardroſs accepted of ib. Determination with regard to the elders of South Leith 395. Proteſtation againſt ſome of the pariſhioners of Kilmaronock for not diſcuſſing their appeal againſt the ordination of Mr Addie 396

—— commiſſion of, determination in the caſe of Neiliſton 396. and in that of Rathen ib.

George I. anecdote of 303

Georgia. *See* America

Germany, ſtate of affairs there laſt year 649. An order of the police at Vienna for regulating the driving of carriages 100. Great ſcarcity of proviſions in Saxony ib. A further account of that calamity 327. A vineyard removed from an eminence to a valley 164. C. Colloredo elected Archbiſhop of Saltſburg 215. A mountain ſinks at Neder Ulm ib. Inundations of the Mayne and the Rhine ib. The diſtemper among the horned cattle rages at Bruges 216. A dreadful famine in Bohemia ib. A fire at Zwetel ib. Devices fallen on to prevent the ſcarcity of proviſions ib. Puniſhment inflicted on an ingroſſer at Nieuport ib. Remarkable inſtance of a voracious appetite in a beggar at Gottingen 260. A machine invented at Comoru by which a ſhip is made to go againſt the ſtream 327. A diſturbance at Bruges ib. Terrible hail ſtorms in the electorate of Treves 379. Queſtions publiſhed by the ſociety of œconomy at Leipſic to prevent dearth ib. The number of Engliſh and Scots gentlemen in the Imperial army ib. The Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick viſit Q. Matilda at Goerde ib. The Queen's bounty to the poor 505. Arrives at Zell 571. Magazines formed by the Empreſs-Queen on account of the fruitful harveſt 448. Generoſity

roſity of the Emperor to a decayed gentleman ib. Bounty of the K. of G. Britain to his Hanoverian ſubjects 506. A dye extracted from bugs in Saxony ib. Character of the Emperor ib. A ſea-light lighted at Oſtend 506. A plentiful harveſt in Franconia and Hamburg 571. A ſcarcity at Prague ib. Money raiſed from the clergy and religious houſes by the court of Vienna ib. K. of Pruſſia grants a patent for eſtabliſhing a company of maritime commerce 627. Forbids any of his ſubjects to enter into foreign ſervice, or travel, without his permiſſion ib. Sir R. Murray-Keith, his Britannic Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary, arrives at Vienna 678. Proviſions plenty at Berlin, by the wiſe precautions of the King ib. *For what further relates to the Emp. of Germany and K. of Pruſſia, ſee* Poland

Glaſgow, the merchant banking company ſtops payment for three months, but pay intereſt for their notes 395. The other banks in that place unconnected with it ib. Trials at 578. Mr Golburn's operations for deepening the river Clyde 580

Glenorchy, L. a chapel founded by her at Edinburgh 580

Glouceſter, D. arrives from Italy 332. Several capital paintings, &c. given to him in a preſent by the Pope ib. Gratuities given the phyſicians that attended him by the King 454. His Majeſty thanks the Pope for the attention ſhewn him 382

Goſpel. *See* America

Great Britain. *See* Queries

Greenwich hoſpital, the Lords of the Admiralty diſcharge perſons that have no right to 453

Grenada. *See* America

Groſvenor, L. accommodates matters with his Lady 107

Growing corn, how to ſecure from flies and inſects 303

Guignes, C. de, viſits ſeveral places in Scotland 580

Gums, ſore, a remedy for 727

Gunſton. *See* Madhouſe

Gypſies. *See* Penal laws

Haddington prices. *See* Corn

Haddock, Adm. an anecdote of 607

Harcourt, E. *See* Ireland

Harpoon. *See* Society of Arts

Harwood. *See* Books

Head-dreſs of infants, a caution reſpecting 130

Heather-roofs, the method of making 251

Hemp, the method of raiſing and dreſſing it in Holland 248

Herculaneum, monuments of antiquity found near 329. An account of ſome of the antique paintings of 431

Highlands of Scotland, a deſcription of 20. Dr Walker's report concerning the highlands and iſlands 289

Hillſborough, E. thanked by the merchants that trade to the colonies 453

Hogarth, an anecdote of 592

Holderneſs, E. appointed governor to the young princes 454

Holland. *See* United Provinces

Holloway. *See* London

Holt. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Hooping-cough, a cure for 130

Horned cattle, a cure for 232. 634

Horſes, how to treat colded ones 408. Method of foiling horſes with clover 464

Hounſlow heath, a powder-mill blown up at 724

Hydraulics. *See* Gainſborough

Hydrophobia cured 121

Hydroſcopy, or water-finding, perſons endued with the gift of 380. 462

Infants. *See* Head-dreſs

Inverary, trials at 578. Great floods at 581

Inverneſs, trials at 394. 578

Ireland, proceedings in parliament 1771 1. Debate for and againſt addreſſing the L. Lieutenant ib. Debate on the penſion-liſt 3. Jeremiah Dyſon ſtruck off the liſt ib. Debate on money being paid abſent penſioners to reimburſe them for deductions in their penſions ib. Debate on a new board of commiſſioners for inſpecting the revenue 4.—8. Debate on the money-bill being altered in England 8. The bill rejected 10. A threatening letter ſent to the L. Lieutenant ib. A motion made and agreed to for bringing in a bill to limit the number of placemen to ſit in the houſe 688. The bill brought in, but poſtponed ib. A bill brought in for improving his Majeſty's revenue, and the objections made thereto ib. Extracts from the Lords and Commons addreſſes to the L. Lieutenant and his anſwers 688. His Excellency's ſpeech at proroguing the parliament 689. The E. of Harcourt arrives at Dublin as L. Lieutenant 690. L. Townſhend ſets out for England ib. Addreſs of the Roman Catholics to ib. A panegyric on his Lordſhip's adminiſtration 691. A liſt of new penſions put on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment ib

Iron, why heated in luke-warm water? 296. Accounted for 656

Italy, an anecdote of the Pope 101. A barbarous murder at Naples 216. A conſpiracy diſcovered at Genoa 217. The exportation of grain prohibited at Venice 262. A conſpiracy diſcovered in Sardinia ib. A terrible hail-ſtorm in Sicily ib. An inſurrection in Cephalonia 329. Monuments of antiquity found near Herculaneum ib. A famous vulnerary water diſcovered to the Pope by a criminal 381. A ſumptuary edict publiſhed at Genoa 382. Jeſuits at Novarre ſuſpended from the right of teaching, and profeſſors ſubſtitute in their room ib. The Pope thanked by his Britannic Majeſty for the great attention ſhewn to the D. of Glouceſter ib. Silver plate belonging to the Jeſuits at Naples coined for the uſe of the poor ib. Experiments tried at Milan for curing inſane perſons 450. One cured by it ib. Ordinance at Milan prohibiting eccleſiaſtics to amaſs grain 507. Mount Veſuvius emits a continual ſtream of matter ſimilar in its effects to aqua fortis ib. Harveſt deficient in ſeveral parts of Italy ib. The great ſeminary under the direction

rection of the Jeſuits ſhut up by the Pope 572. *See* Pretender

James. *See* Neale

Jedburgh, trials at 394. 579

Johnſton, Gov. his ſpeech on Indian affairs 233.— 240

Johnſton & Smith ſtop payment 312. Advertiſement by their truſtee that he is to pay 15s. in the pound to the holders of their notes 515. Remarks on 560. Explained 607

Jortin's ſermons 556

Keith, R. condemned 579

Kendal, a falſe ſpecies of ſmall pox fatal at 634

Kenrick, W. on his diſcovery of the perpetual motion 186

Kilmaronock. *See* Gen. Aſſ.

King, his ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion of parliament 46. His anſwers to the Lords and Commons addreſſes 47. Anecdotes of his private life 113. His meſſage to parliament concerning Royal marriages 137. His ſpeech at cloſing the ſeſſion 331. A card from to Abp Cornwallis 430. A complete collection of the ruins of antiquity preſented to him by L. Bute 515

Kinglaſſie } *See* General Aſ-
Kirkhill } ſembly

Lady iſle, two beacons erected at for directing ſhips into the inſide of that iſland 691

Laurel hurtful to cattle 667

Learmonth, J. rewarded by the juſtices of Berwickſhire for his activity in apprehending a murderer 579

Lentrathen. *See* Gen. Aſſ.

Lewis iſland, the plague ſuppoſed to have broke out at, but found not be true 637

Lex Regia. *See* Denmark

Lightning, Mr Cuthbertſon's experiments to prove that it is nothing but electric matter 449

Lind, Dr. *See* Banks

Lindſay, Sir J. arrives from Madraſs 220

Linen. *See* Scotland

Liſle thread, on the manufacture of 552

Literary property. *See* Donaldſon

Livy, part of the 91ſt book diſcovered at Rome 637

London, ſilver cups voted to Braſs Croſby, Sheriff Wilkes, and Ald. Oliver 48. A deſcription of Ald. Wilkes's cup 573. Ald. Oliver depoſits his in the manſion-houſe ib. Requiſition of ſome of the livery for the Lord Mayor to ſummon a common hall 103. His Lordſhip's anſwer ib Requiſition of ſome of the common council to ſummon a common council ib. His anſwer ib Motion made and carried in the common council for the L. Mayor to call a common hall 104. His Lordſhip's refuſal ib. The queſtion referred to the committee appointed to manage the proſecution againſt the refractory companies ib. Reſolutions of the livery againſt the L. Mayor for refuſing to call a common hall ib. Ald. Sawbridge's ſpeech to the L. Mayor on his refuſal ib. An aſſociation formed at the Chapter coffeehouſe for reducing the price of proviſions 222. Sheriffs Wilkes and Bull's addreſs to the livery 245. Mr Halloway's anſwer 247. Comparative price of proviſions in London in 1757 and 1772 280. Mr Beckford's ſtatue fixed up in Guildhall 332. Journeymen-tailors wages heightened 392. Ald. Oliver and Lewes choſen ſheriffs 574. Wilkes and Bull's addreſs to the livery at the expiration of their ſheriffalty ib. Thanked by the livery ib. Wilkes and Bull's ſpeeches on that occaſion 576. Perſons nominate for the mayoralty 575. A poll demanded by Sir Henry Banks, Meſſ. Halifax and Shakeſpeare, and turns out in favour of Ald. Wilkes and Townſend 575, 6. A ſcrutiny demanded by Meſſ. Halifax and Shakeſpeare 576. Their letter declining it 577. Mr Townſend choſen Mayor, and his ſpeech on that occaſion ib. Wilkes's addreſs to the livery on the ſcrutiny's being declined ib. Sir James Eyre reſigns the Recorderſhip, and is complimented by the city with a piece of plate 578. Thanks of the court of Alderman to Lord Mayor Naſh 631. Letter ſent to the L. Mayor elect that a mob is prepared to inſult him ib. Riots at ſwearing in the L. Mayor ib. A committee appointed to inquire into the cauſes of the riots ib. Mr Wilkes addreſs to that commitee ib. Petitions concerning the high price of proviſions preſented to the Commons 632. The meaſles fatal in London 634

Longevity, inſtances of 607

Lords, the King's anſwer to their addreſs 47. The King's meſſage concerning Royal marriages 137. The bill brought in relative to ib. Queſtions put to the judges concerning ib. The judges anſwer to ib. Queſtions propoſed to be put to them ib. Debate upon the bill 138. A copy of it 139. Proteſts againſt 140. The bill for exempting Diſſenters from ſubſcription of the thirty-nine articles rejected by the Lords 359. Meſſage ſent to them by the Commons concerning ſome ſuppoſed indignities offered to them 404. The Lords anſwer ib. The corn-bill rejected by the Commons, on account of ſome amendments made in it by the Lords 726

Lot's wife, the rock of that name thrown down 634

Lottery, ſcheme of 336 Begins drawing 634

Lyſons on intermitting fevers, dropſies, &c. 553

Lyttelton, L. his life of Henry II. 28. A diſſent concerning Henry's behaviour to William K. of Scotland 32.

Macaroni explained 616

Macdonald, A condemned 579. Executed 636

Macfarlane, J. condemned 578 Pardoned 636

Macknight, Dr, choſen one of the miniſters of Edinburgh 399 Ordered to be tranſlated there by the Aſſembly 399

Macmaſter. *See* Gen. Aſſ.

Mad dog, perſons tried for ſmothering a boy bit by one 454. Salt a remedy for the bite of 592. *See* Hydrophobia

Mad

Mad people, a reſtraint upon 303
Madhouſe, a complaint lodged againſt a private one 389. The ſhocking manner perſons are there treated 390. Facts that came out at the trial ib. L. Mansfield's ſpeech to the jury 391. The defendants found guilty 392. The bill relative to private madhouſes poſtponed by the Commons 726
Mair's book-keeping moderniz'd 672
Mann, Adm. *See* Grenada
Mansfield, L. *See* Madhouſe, Slavery
Manufactures. *See* Trade
Marcner releaſed from his impriſonment 49
Marykirk. *See* Gen. Aſſembly
Maryland. *See* America
Maude's Wenſley Dale 554. *See* Newton
Meaſles fatal in London 634
Medical tranſactions 668
Medicine, Wrightſon's cure for the hydrophobia 121. Salt a cure for that diſtemper 552. A remedy for the hooping-cough 130. A cure for the ſtrangury 176. An antidote for arſenic and a viper's bite 242. A remedy to prevent the plague 243. A cure for the ſtone 364. A cure for corns 700. for ſore gums and looſe teeth 727
Mellith. *See* Planting
Merchant-banking company. *See* Glaſgow
Meredith, Sir W. *See* Commons
Minerva, a new order of knighthood, to be inſtituted 332
Minutes of a meeting of creditors on the bankrupt-act 424. *See* Eaſt-India Co.
Money, bullion, and foreign exchanges, conſiderations on 252
Morocco. *See* Barbary
Morris. *See* Commons
Mortality bill for Edinburgh 55. 112, 68. 224, 80. 336. 400, 56. 520, 84. 640, 96
——, annual, for Edinburgh 728. for London ib.
Munro, Col. *See* Eaſt-India Co.
Murder, a remarkable diſcovery of a ſecret one 427
Murray-Keith, Col. *See* Denmark, Germany
Naſh, L. Mayor. *See* London
National debt, debate in the houſe of Commons on 264. 525, 89
Naturaliſts, Mr Pennant's letter and queries to Scottiſh naturaliſts 173. An addreſs to the lovers of natural hiſtory 174
Navigation. *See* Trade
Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down ſtop payment 311. The failures at London and Edinburgh in conſequence of their ſtopping 311, 12. Memoirs of Mr Fordyce 421. Mr James's behaviour at his examination 422. Mr Fordyce's examination 473. to 480 and 529.—535
The Needle. *See* Lot's wife
Neilſton. *See* Gen. Aſſembly
New Deer. *See* Urns
New York. *See* America, Gen. Aſſembly
Newcaſtle, the credit of the banks there vouched 393
Newton, Sir Iſaac, anecdotes of 555
Niſbet. } *See* Gen. Aſ-
Norriſtown. } ſembly
North, L. his ſpeeches at opening the budget, and on the national debt 264. 525, 89
North Carolina. } *See* America
Nova Scotia. }
Nowell, Dr. *See* Commons
Oak-bark, an abſtract of the act for lowering the duties on the importation of 331. Report of a committee of the Commons for importing it duty-free rejected 721
O'Flagharty's account of himſelf 648
Ogilvie, Capt. takes a Fluſhing cutter after an engagement 692. The cutter found a legal ſeizure ib.
Ohio. *See* America
Oliver. *See* London
Oxford univerſity thank Dr Radcliffe's executors for building an obſervatory at 453. Inſcription on the foundation-ſtone 454
Pagan. *See* Witherſpoon
Pantheon opened 107. Deſcription of the company at 108
Parchments, how to recover ones obliterated by time 656
Parliament, the King's ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion 46. The Commons addreſs on 47. His Majeſty's anſwer ib. His ſpeech at cloſing the ſeſſion 331
——, the King's ſpeech at opening a new ſeſſion 631. *See* Commons, Lords
Patriots, mottoes for the ſeven wiſe ones 616
Penal laws, the propriety of moderating 11. How to render puniſhments advantageous to the ſtate 14. Report of the committee of the Commons, and debates and reſolutions on 401.—404. That relating to gypſies and deſertion repealed 402. Thoſe relating to the forcing of women and childmurder continued 403, 4. The Coventry-act repealed 404
Penant's tour in Scotland 24. His letter and queries to Scottiſh naturaliſts 173. A recommendation to them in favour of 174. His character of the Scottiſh clergy 175
Penſylvania. *See* America
Perpetual motion, on the diſcovery of 186
Perth, trials at 393. 579. An ancient medal found at 581. A mob at 692
Philadelphia. *See* America
Plague, a remedy for, diſcovered in Ruſſia 98. How to prepare it 243
Planting, Agricola on the proper time to cut planted trees 363. Mr Meliſh's method of planting 364
Pocock, Sir G. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Poland, hiſtory of laſt year 613. The deplorable ſituation of the poor 41. A Jeſuit juſtifies the attempt upon the King's life ib. His Majeſty receives the compliments of the foreign miniſters, &c. on his recovery 41. 97. 323. The ladies of the court viſit the miller 41. The The King ſtands godfather to the miller's ſon 97. Confederates defeated in ſkirmiſhes 97. 159. 209. 323. Take the caſtle of Cracow 97. Calamities of Poland affect the corn-trade ib. Reaſons that prevent the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity there ib. King of Pruſſia forbids any contributions in Poliſh Pruſſia but what are neceſſary 159.

Confederates make an attempt on the town of Cracovia ib. The Ruſſians aſſault the caſtle ib. C. Weſſel, one of the conſpirators againſt the king, arreſted by order of the court of Vienna 160. Every tenth peaſant forced to inliſt by the Confederates ib. Confederates ſupported by France ib. Diſcontinued 323. New attempts againſt the King's life dreaded 160. The diets of Lithuania acknowledge the legality of the King's election and coronation, &c. 209. Opalewſki's manifeſto againſt the Ruſſian troops 210. M. Zaremba, the Confederate general, defeated ib. 30,000 Ruſſians march into Poland ib. The King erects a monument to the heyduck who was killed in his defence ib. The miller cruelly treated by the Confederates 257. The Pruſſian troops ſeize all the Confederates they meet with, and raiſe contributions in Great Poland ib. Cracow ſurrenders to the Ruſſians ib. M. Zaremba offers to ſurrender ib. Auſtrian troops march to Cracow ib. The Auſtrians and Ruſſians march forward, and drive the Confederates before them 322, 3. Number of Ruſſian troops in Poland 323, 77. M. Zaremba and his corps ſurrender to the Ruſſians, and the conditions granted them 323. More Confederates ſurrender 376. M. Zaremba arrives at Warſaw, and the King appoints him a Major-General 323. King of Pruſſia takes poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia ib. The plan formed for diſmembering Poland 324. The depopulated ſtate of that country ib. How to be divided 375. The Emperor's declaration on ſending his troops into ib. Note delivered by the Poliſh miniſtry to foreign miniſters concerning Auſtrian troops entering that kingdom ib. Obligation exacted by the Auſtrian general from the managers of the ſalt-works of Wielickza 376. The King deprived of his revenues by the foreign troops ib. Number of Auſtrian troops in Poland ib. The diſtricts taken poſſeſſion of by them 377. The city of Bromberg ſwears allegiance to the King of Pruſſia ib. The K. Pruſſia is to join the Oder with the Weiſchel ib. A deſcription of Poliſh Pruſſia ib. The Baſkires, a barbarous people, enter Poland ib. Seeming diſſatisfaction between the Ruſſians and Auſtrians 378. The Emperor's edict for furniſhing proviſions to his troops 444. The Auſtrians take poſſeſſion of Tiniec, Lamberg, and Zamoſc ib. Plague breaks out 444, 99. Gen. Haddik's declaration that the revenues of all the places taken poſſeſſion of by the Auſtrians be paid to the Empreſs-Queen ib. Ordinances of the commiſſioners of the treaſury to pay the taxes and impoſts into the King ib. A congreſs to be held at Koningſberg by the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, for ſettling the intereſts of Poland ib. Views of the K. of Pruſſia ib. Czentochau ſurrenders to the Ruſſians 499. Lukawſki chief of the regicides taken ib. M. Mazowiecki's manifeſto to unite the different confederacies ib. The Ruſſian ambaſſador deſires the Poliſh miniſtry to cauſe the Pope's nuncio leave Poland ib. Gen. Haddik's manifeſtoes to the Poles to remain quiet in their habitations, &c. ib. Landſcroon fortified by the Auſtrians 500. K. of Pruſſia takes poſſeſſion of Great Poland 500, 68, 9. His new ſubjects take the oath of allegiance to him 568. The Auſtrians take poſſeſſion of Red Ruſſia, Pocutia, &c. 568. and the Ruſſians of the countries allotted to them ib. C. Kraſinki taken by a Ruſſian detachment ib. The part of Poland allotted to the K. of Pruſſia the beſt ib. Ships coming into Dantzick obliged to pay dues to him ib. The merchants of Dantzick apply to ſeveral courts to intereſt themſelves in their behalf ib. Orders an exact liſt of the quantity of grain imported and exported into Dantzick to be made out 570. A particular account of the hardſhips impoſed by him on merchants trading to that city 623, 75. The number of the members loſt to the diet at Warſaw by the diſmemberment of Poland 570. Note ſent by the Poliſh miniſtry to foreign ambaſſadors ib. Propoſitions for the *ſenatus-conſilium* ib. Reſolutions of 624. Poliſh envoy preſents a manifeſto to the court of Vienna againſt the partition of Poland 571. The extent of country Pruſſia, Auſtria, and Ruſſia will be poſſeſſed of by its diſmemberment ib. King's anſwer to the declaration delivered by the miniſters of thoſe powers 623. Engagements entered into by the Nobility of Great Poland ib. The towns of Poliſh Pruſſia fortifying by the K. of Pruſſia ib. A memorial preſented to the courts of France and Spain by the K. of Poland ib. A pardon publiſhed to the Confederates ib. K. of Pruſſia's anſwer to ſtaroſties who petitioned him to reſtore their eſtates 624. A ſketch of the hiſtory and preſent ſituation of Poland 646. Ruſſians and Auſtrians mild behaviour to the inhabitants of their new acquiſitions there 675. The ſenators of Poliſh Pruſſia ordered by his Pruſſian Majeſty not to aſſiſt at the aſſembly of the ſenate at Warſaw 676. The courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin inſiſt upon the King to call a diet 676. The King complains to the general diet of the Empire of the diviſion of his kingdom ib. Invites the Poliſh nobility who have left the kingdom, to come to Warſaw ib.

Police-ſcheme eſtabliſhed at Stirling 49

Poor's rate. *See* Edinburgh

Portſmouth. *See* Dock-yards

Portugal, ſtate of the grievances the Engliſh ſuffer there 102. Shocks of an earthquake

quake felt at Liſbon 217. at Algarves 263. A conſpiracy at the Brazils ſuppreſſed 507. One of the King's aſſaſſins diſcovered by a Moor ib. The Moor rewarded 508. King's ordinance concerning the civil and military police 572. A diſaffection among the negroes at the Brazils 679. Troops imbark to aſſiſt againſt them ib.

Potatoe, remarkable produce of one 635

Prayers for the Royal family, alteration on the death of the Princeſs-dowager of Wales 106

Pretender married to the Princeſs of Stolberg 165. Gets 5000l. per ann. renewed to him from a club in England 221. Has a grand appanage ſettled on him by the courts of France and Spain 262. The great ſplendor of his entry into Rome 262. 381. Preſents given to his conſort by Card. York ib.

Prieſtley. *See* Squinting

Proviſions, remarks on the high price of 221. Aſſociations ſet on foot for reducing 222. Comparative prices of at London in 1757 and 1772 280. *See* Dearth

Pruſſia, K. of, his behaviour to a Turkiſh officer 120. Anecdotes of his private life 645. *See* Germany, Poland

Pulteney, Mr, his ſpeech on the Eaſt India bill 643

Puniſhments. *See* Penal laws

Quarantine ordered to be performed by all ſhips coming from Ruſſian ports 392. Taken off 512

Queen, anecdotes of her private life 113

Queſtions. *See* Formula

Queries for obtaining an account of the antiquities and natural hiſtory of G. Britain 21

Radcliffe. *See* Oxford.

Rae, Mrs, a deſcription of her monument 564

Rafael, Padre. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Rathen. *See* General Aſſembly

Religious oaths, the origin of 68

Roberts, S. executed for coining 332

Robertſon, Dr, a character of 195. *See* St Ninian's

Rochford, L. *See* Canada

Royal crown in blow 581

Royal marriages, the King's meſſage to parliament concerning 137. A bill for regulating brought in by the Lords ib. Queſtions put, and propoſed to be put, to the judges concerning ib. Debate on 138. Copy of the bill 139. Lords proteſt againſt 140. Arguments in favour of the bill 142. Objections to 143. Sent to the Commons, and motions, debates, and amendments propoſed on 169, &c. Paſſed 173. Receives the Royal aſſent 218. An abſtract of 243

Ruddiman, T. his computation of the ſpecie in Scotland before the Union 395

Rumbold. *See* Eaſt-India Company

Rural œconomy, what 126. Not ſo well underſtood in Scotland as in England ib.

Ruſſia, (and Ruſſians), a new character of 16. Plague makes great ravages 41. Stops 98. 250. 443. The murderers of the Archbp of Moſcow puniſhed 42. An account of the naval expedition againſt the Turks 79. A preſervative againſt the plague diſcovered 98. Receipt how to prepare it 243. The Empreſs compliments L. Cheſterfield with her code of laws ib. A very intenſe cold at Peterſburg 160. Adm. Knowles ſets out upon an expedition to the Black ſea ib. Gen. Tottleben inveſted with the order of St Alexander Newſki ib. The caſtle of Moſcow burnt ib. The Empreſs's preſent to M. Obreſcow and Levanſhoff ib. The city of Moſcow ſhut up to prevent the plague 210. Ordinances prohibiting the importation of gold, except Dutch ducats, and forbidding perſons to ſpeak about religion, politics, &c. 324. A fire at Oeſtiga ib. at Peterſburg 374. Military officers ſalaries augmented 375. Gen. Lloyd arrives at Peterſburg from England, and made a Maj.-Gen. 443. Ships ſitting out for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage to China ib. The Grand Duke arrives of age 571. The Empreſs's preſents to C. Orlow, and to his brothers 625. Ordinance for raiſing men ib. The French miniſter's addreſs to the Empreſs at delivering his credentials 677. Thankſgiving obſerved at court for the ceſſation of the contagious diſtemper ib. The number of perſons that died of that diſtemper 678. *For what relates to the war with Turky, ſee* Turky

Salt a remedy for the bite of a mad dog 592

Sawbridge, Aid his motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments 136. *See* London

Scotland, a new tour through recommended 19. A deſcription of the highlands of 20. Penant's tour in Scotland 24. The quantity and value of linen ſtamped in for ſale in 1770 55. Heads of a new game-law for 57. The quantity of ſpecie in it before the Union 395. C de Guignes viſits ſeveral places in 480. *See* Bankruptcies, Church, Flax.

Scottiſh banks, bankers, and public credit, on 359.

Scottiſh clergy, Penant's character of 175

Seapoys, heroiſm of four grenadiers of in the Eaſt Indies 657

Secker, Abp, to Dr Wallace 430. *See* Wallace

Secret murder, the remarkable diſcovery of one 427

Sequeſtrations 400, 56 520

Seſſion, Lords of, wear ſummer-gowns 394

Shetland, the fiſhing at very ſucceſsful 581. *See* Cobb

Slavery, pleadings, and a ſolemn judgement on the queſtion, Whether a ſlave continues to be a ſlave in Britain? 297. L. Mansfield's ſpeech at deciding the queſtion 298. Obſervations on the ſlavery of negroes 299. Caſe of, and grateful letter from an emancipated ſlave 301. An affecting repreſentation of the African company's commerce in ſlaves 302

Small pox, propoſals for inoculating

oculating the fœtus 416. A cold regimen recommended in the cure of ib. Van Swieten's regimen in 463. A falſe ſpecies of very fatal at Kendal 634. A new method of inoculating in ib.
Smeaton, J. his report upon the works of the great canal 397
Smith, Gen. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Society of arts, &c. a new method of throwing an harpoon tried before 108. Reward the inventor 392. A building begun for ib. The inſcription at laying the foundation ib.
Solander, Dr. *See* Banks
South Carolina. *See* America
South ſeas, the intended voyage to, laid aſide 392
Spain, (and Spaniards), The treatment received by the captain and crew of an Engliſh ſhip wrecked at Cuba 101. The ſtores carried off from Falkland's iſland reſtored 107. The governor of Tortola refuſes to reſtore an Engliſh ſchooner taken at Crab iſland 217. Their ambaſſador at the Britiſh court remonſtrates againſt ſending ſhips of war to the South ſeas, and the Britiſh miniſter's anſwer 221. A rebellion of the inhabitants of Curacoa coaſt 262. Jeſuits impriſoned at Almanza 380. Cotton-ſtuffs prohibited to be imported into any of the Spaniſh ports ib. The fruits of the earth devoured by locuſts ib. The city of Manilla deſtroyed by an earthquake ib. The Spaniards take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Chiloe 381. State of their marine 449. An inſurrection of the natives on the coaſt of Chili 449. 572
Spencer, L. Charles, a curious performance in hydraulics erected at his ſeat 108
Sprunt ſhot in breaking an orchard 49
Squinting, hints for the cure of 535
Squire, Bp, an anecdote of 464
Staffa, ſome account of the curioſities of that iſland 637
Stanwix, Gen. a ſingular queſtion with reſpect to his ſucceſſion 635
State lottery. *See* Lottery
St Chriſtopher's. *See* America
Steuart, Sir James, preſented to his Majeſty 220
St George, Chev. de. *See* Pretender
Stirling, a police-ſcheme eſtabliſhed at 49. Trials at 393
St Ninian's cauſe, fragments of ſpeeches in, as ſpecimens of the oratory of the church of Scotland 191. Speeches by Mr Thomſon at Gargunnock ib. Dr Webſter ib. Mr Boſwell 192. Mr Freebairn 192. 229. Repartee of 232. By Mr Meek 192. Mr Thomſon at Dunfermline ib. Mr Campbell ib. Mr Belſches ib Mr Lawſon 193. Mr Spence ib. Mr Porteous 194. Mr Brown 194, 5. Dr Maccormick 194. Dr Anderſon 225. Mr Lorimer ib. Sol. Dundas 226. Dr Macqueen ib. Mr Moriſon 228. Mr Croſbie ib. L. Preſident Dundas ib Dr Robertſon ib. Deciſion in 232
Stone, a cure for 364
Strangury, a cure for 176
St Vincent's. *See* America
Subſcription to the thirty nine articles, letter to the Proteſtant Diſſenting miniſters concerning 64 Methods of removing the objections to 65. The origin of religious oaths 68. Petition to the Commons by the clergy, &c. for relief in this matter 167. Diſſenters petition for relief in 355. The bill for, paſſes the Commons, but is rejected by the Lords 359. Forms of clerical ſubſcription propoſed 606. *See* Commons
Summer. *See* Eaſt-India company
Sunderland, a ſubſcription opened for the relief of the poor at 222
Superb lily in blow 581
Sutherland, emigrants ſet out from, to go to America 395
Sweden, ſtate of affairs there laſt year 651. The King purchaſes corn abroad for the relief of his ſubjects 210. Obligation ſworn to by him ib. King and Queen crowned 324. A new order of Knighthood inſtituted on that occaſion ib. His Majeſty's ſpeech to the ſtates ib. A Finland man, in a quarrel with a ſoldier, deprives him of ſpeech, and reſtores him to it again 378. Mount Horrilakers in Lapland is ſet on fire ib. The Bible tranſlating into the Swediſh language 445. Accounts of a revolution in that kingdom ib. Chief articles of the new form of government 446. The King's aſſurance to the lifeguards, &c. ib. His declaration to his faithful ſubjects in Stockholm 447. His notification of ſome pernicious attempts againſt his legal rights, the ſafety and liberty of the nation ib. Manifeſto by the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt 500. that by Pr. Charles 501. King's ſpeech to the diet ib. His ſigned declaration on that occaſion 503. Note of diſmiſſion ſent to the old ſenators ib. Letter of vocation conferring the dignity of counſellor and ſenator ib. King's ſpeech at opening the aſſembly of the ſtates 504. Form of the oath taken to the King ib. His letter to Pr. Charles ib. His ſpeech at the diſſolution of the diet ib. The troops from Finland take the oath to the new form of government 625. C. Paninſky's account of what gave rife to the revolution ib. A different account of 626. The King gets a copy of the manifeſto that was to have been publiſhed againſt him by the States ib. The drawers up of that piece to be tried ib. Knights created by the King ib. Is at great pains to gain over C. Heſſenſtein ib. Pardon granted by ib. Draws thirty tons of gold out of the bank 676. Subſcription opened at Stockholm to prevent the high price of proviſions ib. King's narrow eſcape from being ſhot in reviewing his troops 677. A character

character of his preſent Majeſty 720
Swedenborg's true Chriſtian religion 27
Swieten's regimen in the ſmall pox 463
Sykes. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Taiti, an account of Aotouru, a native of 62
Tartary, battles fought between the Uſbeck and Chineſe Tartars 209
Taylors, journeymen, their wages at London heightened 392
Tobago. *See* America
Townſend, Ald. caſt in his cauſe with the collector of the land-tax 387. Choſen L. Mayor of London 577. Remarks on his character 615. *See* London
Townſhend, L. a threatening letter ſent to. *See* Ireland
Trade, manufactures, &c. a plan for eſtabliſhing county-committees for improving 585
Trees. *See* Agricola
Tucker's apology for the church of England 35. 85
Turbot-fiſhery, ſubſcriptions opened for the encouragement of 222
Turing, L. caſt in his trial with Capt Ogilvie 692
Turky, (and Turks), hiſtory of the war between them and the Ruſſians laſt year 608. — 613 Bad ſtate of their affairs 41. The ſtraits of the Dardanelles opened ib. Terms demanded by the Ruſſians for a peace 97. Two Ruſſian war-ſhips loſt ib. An account of a Turkiſh officer 120. Preliminaries offered by them to the Ruſſians 159. Troops ordered againſt Ali Bey ib. A terrible fire at Conſtantinople 209. A ceſſation of arms agreed upon, and plenipotentiaries appointed 209 Principal articles of the ſuſpenſion of arms 321. French ſhips taken by the Ruſſians carrying proviſions 322 Releaſed 443 Ayoub Bey, the ally of Ali Bey, defeated by Mahomed Bey Aboudaad 323. 74. Ali Bey obliged to fly 374. Aboudaad appointed commander of Egypt by the Porte ib. Deputies from Cairo render homage to the Grand Signior 443. Ali Bey arrives in Syria with his ſtores and treaſure ib. The Turks defeated by Ali Bey and his allies 498. Troops ordered to Egypt 567. Ali Bey takes Gaza 622. and Jaffa and Rama 675. The Grand Signior's aſſent to the armiſtice 373. The miniſters of the courts of Vienna and Berlin ſet out to aſſiſt at the congreſs 374. The miniſters plenipotentiary meet at Fochzany 443. An account of the congreſs there 497. 566. Breaks up 498. Cauſes of 498. 566. The French ambaſſador inſulted at Conſtantinople 498. The army reinforced 567. Unmarried people, and perſons not employed on particular buſineſs, ordered to leave Conſtantinople 567. A fire at Smyrna ib. The Ruſſian fleet cannonades and pillages Baruth ib. Land in the Morea, and publiſh a manifeſto there ib. The Pacha of Tripoli quell's an inſurrection in that city 622. The Crimean Tartars deſtroy a great part of a Ruſſian garriſon ib. The armiſtice with the Ruſſians prolonged 622, 75. The Crimean Tartars renounce the government of the Ottoman Porte 675. The Ruſſian and Turkiſh miniſters meet again at Bucharеſt ib. Fourteen Turkiſh veſſels burnt by the Ruſſians in the gulf of Patraſſo ib.
United Provinces, the method of raiſing and dreſſing flax in Holland 248. An inſurrection of the negroes in Surinam 260. 627. The negroes routed 678. Declaration of the States to their ſubjects to take care of the corſairs of the Emperor of Morocco 261. The play-houſe at Amſterdam burnt ib. Liſt of the perſons that periſhed there ib. Remarkable inſtance of a huſband's affection on that occaſion 262. A diſpute among the United Provinces 328. Notice ſent to their conſul in Spain, that war-ſhips are to be ſent to Barbary to protect their trade ib Prohibit the exportation of potatoes from their territories 379 Mr Cuthbertſon's experiments to prove that lightning is nothing but electric matter 419. Succeſs of the whale-fiſhing at Davis's ſtreights ib. A memorial preſented to the Britiſh court complaining of the incroachments of the Eaſt-India company 453. Exorbitant preſents demanded by the Emperor of Morocco 506. Pr Stadtholder prohibits expenſive entertainments at funerals 572. A dreadful hurricane at St Euſtatia 630
Urns full of human bones found at New Deer and Auchinhove 581
Vereſt. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Viper's bite, an antidote for 242
Virginia. *See* America
Wales, Pr.-Dow. of, dies 106. An alteration of the public prayers on that occaſion ib. An account of her iſſue 109. Her character ib. An account of her interment 110
Walker, Dr, thanked by the Aſſembly for his report concerning the highlands and iſlands 273. The report 289
Wallace, Dr, Abp Secker to, on Dr Oſwald's Appeal 430. His ſon's diſclamation of the publication of that letter 472
Walſh. *See* Eaſt-India Company
Ward on coided horſes 408
Wark, R. condemned 578. Pardoned 636
Water-finding. *See* Hydroſcopy
Webſter, Dr appointed general collector of the miniſters widows fund 266
Wedderburne, Mr, his ſpeech on the Eaſt-India bill 642
Wenſley Dale, with anecdotes of Sir Iſaac Newton 554
Weſley's cauſes and remedy for the preſent dearth 665. To Hill on his temper 670
Weſt Florida. *See* America

INDEX to the Eſſays, &c. and Poetry, 1772.

Weſt-India iſlands, a dreadful hurricane in 629, 30. *See* Commons
Whitaker's genuine hiſtory of the Britons 154
Whitefield's ſermons 146
Wight, iſle of, a rock at thrown down 634
Wilkes, a ſilver cup voted him by the city of London 48. Committee of the Bill of rights report concerning his debts 389. A deſcription of the cup preſented him by the city 574. *See* London
Wilſon, Dr, obtains the prize-medal at Copenhagen for his diſſertation on the ſolar ſpots 516
Witches, indictment againſt thoſe tried at Borrowſtounneſs 718. Precept againſt them and the witneſſes and aſſizers 719. The ſentence ib. An abſtract of the act repealing the laws againſt witches 720
Witherſpoon, Dr, Mr Pagan and his advertiſement for Scotſmen to ſettle in Nova Scotia 482. Remarks on 483. A defence of 587
Wood, T. ſingular caſe of 668
Woolcombers at Aberdeen, trial and ſentence of 393. Facts which gave riſe to the trial 394
Wright's elements of trigonometry 92
Wrighton, W. cures the hydrophobia 127

INDEX to the Poetry, *&c.* 1772.

Aberdeen, prologues and epilogues ſpoken at the exhibition of charity-plays at 156, 7. A letter on that ſubject 157
Abſence, an elegiac ſong 620
Agricola, ſpoken at Merchant's-Tayors ſchool 371
Ant, dove and 440
Artiſts, Royal ſociety of, ode performed at their new exhibition-room 255
Barnard's ghoſt 492. — 496
Beatitudes, a paraphraſe on 256
Beckford's politics, on 492
Beighton, epitaph on 371
Belinda and Strephon 674
Birthday odes 94 319
Blacklock's prologue to Sir Harry Gaylove 441
B——d, Miſs, to, on her ſaying ſhe would die an old maid 561
Brindley, Mr, to the memory of 564
Calf, an epigram on a gentleman of that name 371
C——t, Lady, her dying ejaculations, in Latin Hexameters 93
Catullus, ode 8. imitated 37
Charity plays *See* Aberdeen
Child, to the memory of a promiſing one 256
The Church's lamentation 95
Contentment 38
Country-life, ode on 620
Cuningham's Free Maſons ſong 674
Deaf and dumb gentleman, lines by one 208
Digges, Mr, epilogue ſpoken by at cloſing the Edinburgh theatre April 1772 208
Dove and Ant, a fable 440
Downman's epilogue to Sir Harry Gaylove 441
Draper, Sir W. his epitaph on Gen. Wolfe 442
Dryden's epitaph on a maiden lady 673
Dublin caſtle, birthday-odes performed at 94 319
Earth, a view of ſundry regions of 38
Edmonſtone, Mr J. inſcription on his monument 621
Elegies: By one threatened with a conſumption 40. To a lady wiſhing not to hear the toll of St Paul's bell at a late Royal funeral 93. On the death of a beautiful young lady 94. An evening one 157. The Partridges 442
Epigrams: By L. Lyttelton on Junius's letter to L. Man-field 94. On the Royal marriage-act 208. On a gentleman named Calf 371
Epilogues: To the Faſhionable Lover 39. To charity plays at Aberdeen 156, 7. On cloſing the Edinburgh theatre April 1772 208. To Sir Harry Gaylove 441
Epitaphs: On Mr Beighton's monument 371. On the tomb of a maid 372. On Mr Hogarth ib. On Gen. Wolfe 442. 563, 4. 621, 74. On a miſer 496. On Mr Brindley 564. On a maiden lady 673
Epithalamium on the marriage of the Earl of Strathmore with Miſs Bowes 96
Evening-elegy 157
Fables: Of the lamps 319. Of the dove and ant 440. Of pen, ink, and paper 562. Of the linnet and goldfinches 563
Faſhionable Lover, prologue and epilogue to 39
Female route, a deſcription of one 563
Ferguſſon on ſeeing a lady paint herſelf 496
Free Maſons, a ſong for 674
Gallovidianus's elegy on the death of a beautiful young lady 94
Garlick, Dr, his Church's lamentation 95
Garrick, lines wrote by a deaf and dumb gentleman on ſeeing him act 208. Nature againſt 256. His epitaph on Mr Beighton 371
Gaylove, Sir Harry, prologue and epilogue to 441
Goldfinch, the linnet and 563
Gray, Mr, lines on the death of 40
Guion to the Rev. Mr Walker 372. 441
Happineſs, to 208
Hogarth, epitaph on 372
Human pride 256
Huſband, a ſonnet by 207
Inſcriptions. *See* Monumental
King, odes on his birth day 319
Lady: Lines on the death of Mr Gray by a lady 40. Elegy to one wiſhing not to hear the toll of St Paul's bell at a late Royal funeral 93. Elegy on the death of a beautiful young one 94. Time, to a young lady 158. On ſeeing a lady paint herſelf 496. On ſeeing one in an oppoſite window 620. To one admiring herſelf in a looking-glaſs 621

INDEX to the Poetry, Marriages, &c. 1772.

The Lamps, fable of 319
Lance, Miſs, on ſeeing her interred 208
The Lawyer's prayer 673
Liberty of the preſs 563
Life, Proſidippus againſt 207. Metrodorus for ib.
The Linnet and goldfinches 563
Lloyd's ode at opening the Royal artiſts exhibition-room 255
The Looking-glaſs 562. To a Lady admiring herſelf in one 621
Lucinda, verſes to, on her birthday 372
Lyttelton, L. epigram by, on Junius's letter to L. Mansfield 94
Maid, lines written on the tomb of one 372. To Miſs B—d, on her ſaying ſhe would die an old maid 561
Maiden Lady, epitaph on one 673
Mansfield. *See* Lyttelton
Mary, Q. ſonnet by in her paſſage from France to Scotland 673
Merchant-Taylors ſchool, poems ſpoken there 371. 561
Metrodorus. *See* Life
Miſer, epitaph on 496
Modern poetry, character of 619
Monumental inſcription 256. On Mrs Rae 565. On Mr Edmonſtone 621. On Mrs Pritchard 674
The Moon 561
Nature againſt Garrick 256
Odes: To wiſdom 37. Catullus, ode 8. imitated ib. Dublin ode for the Queen's birthday 94. To happineſs 208. That performed at opening the exhibition-room of the Royal Society of artiſts 255. For his Majeſty's birthday 319. To ſenſibility, in the modern taſte 619. On a country-life 620
Paper, on 207
Partition-treaty, on a late one 561
The Partridges, an elegy 442
Pen, ink, and paper, a fable 562
Poetry, character of modern poetry, with a ſpecimen 619
Pratt's Patridges, an elegy 442
Prayer, the lawyer's 673
Preſs, on the liberty of 563
Pride, human 256
Pritchard, Mrs, inſcription on her monument 674
Prologues: To the Faſhionable Lover 39. To charity-plays at Aberdeen 156, 7. To Sir Harry Gaylove 441
Proſidippus. *See* Life
Queen, Dublin ode for her birthday 94
Queenſberry, D. on ſeeing her at the Pr.-Dow. of Wales's funeral 320
Quin, Dr, on his recovery 673
Rae, Mrs, her monumental inſcription 565
Reſignation, on viewing the picture of 442
Reynolds, Sir J. on viewing his picture of Reſignation 442
Royal-marriage act, epigram on 208
Senſibility, an ode to, in the modern taſte 619
Shelly, L. on 562
Siſters, on two drowned in the ſea 619
Songs: An elegiac one on abſence 620. One for Free Maſons 674
Sonnets: By a huſband 207. By Q. Mary in her paſſage from France to Scotland 673
Spring, on the return of 96
Stevenſon's epitaph on a miſer 496
Strathmore, E. epithalamium on his marriage 96
Strephon and Belinda 674
Tait, J. epilogue written by at cloſing the Edinburgh theatre 208
Time, a moral ſentiment 158
Wales, Pr.-Dow. on the death of 96
Walker, Rev. Mr, Guion to 372 441
Whitehead's birth-day ode 319
Willis's epithalamium on the E. of Strathmore's marriage 96. To Sir J. Reynolds on his picture called Reſignation 442
Wiſdom, ode to 37
Wolfe, Gen. epitaphs for 442. 563, 4. 621, 74. On reading ſome epitaphs on 621

INDEX to the Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. 1772.

N B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

Marriages.

Alſtone 333
Alves 398
Aſton 695
Aylmer 516
Baird 582
Balnaves 516
Barry 333
Bayne 516
Blacker 582
Blake 165
Boyd 695
Boyne, L. 165
Brown 454
Buchan 516. 695
Burgoyne, Col. 398
Cadell 695
Callender 516
Campbell 50. 582. 638 ii
Carlton 276
Carſon 582. 638
Cooks 638
Conner 109
Conway ib.
Craigie 333
Crawford 109. 516. 638
Crotts 109
Croſby ib.
Cuming 582
Cuninghame 516. 582
Dalrymple 516
Danby 398
Davies 516
De Grey 222
Dickſon 695
Donne 454
Douglas 165. 695
Dunbar 695
Duncan ib.
Edgar 516
Eglintoun, E. 398
Elliot 333
Ember ib.
Erſkine 165
Evelyn 582
Forbes 276 ii
Fullerton 165. 516
Gaſcoigne 222
Glen 50
Glouceſter, D. 516
Gordon 454
Grady 516.
Grant 695
Greig ib.
Grey 398
Hamilton 454
Harborough, E. 276
Hatfield-Kaye ib.
Henley 695.
Hinchinbroke, L. 222
Hornby 222
Houſton 50
Howard 276
Irby 222
Jamieſon 333
Jarvais 109
Johnſton 50. 165. 398
Kaye 276
Kinloch 50
Leſlie 516
Levi 454
Lind 398
Lindſay ib.
Livingſton 454
Lockhart 398
Lorimer 582. 638

INDEX to the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1772.

Luke 398. 638
Lyttelton 333
Macdonald 50
Macdonell 695
M'Neil 638
Manners 398
Maſters ib.
Maxwell 516 ii
Meicks 398
Menzies 638 ii
Millar 222
Moncrieff-Welwood 638
Montfort, L. 165
Murray 222, 76. 516
Napier 222
Norris 516.
Oliphant-Kinloch 516
Oſwald 454
Paterſon ib.
Paulet 222
Peach 333
Penn 398
Pepys 582
Polworth, L. 398
Read 516
Roberton 638
Roberts 276
Robertſon 638
Roſs 516
Rudd 695
Scott 276
Scott-Moncrieff 516
Shairpe 454
Smyth 165. 222
Snodgraſs 333. 638
Spence 454
Spottiſwoode 638
St Clare 695
St George, Chev. de 165
Staines 454
Stanley 222
Stavordale, L. 516
Stephens 333
Steuart 582
Stolberg, Pr. 165
Tatterſall 109
Taylor 50
Teynham, V. 516
Trelawny 454
Tyrconnel, E. 398
Viliers, L. 109
Waldegrave, C. 516
Wallace 50. 516
Watſon 638
Wellwood 516
Welſh 222
Wentworth 276
Yeaman 454

BIRTHS.

ALbemarle, C. 276
Balfour ib.
Barrington, L. 454
Briſbane 222
Bruhl 582
Brunſwick, Pr. 638
Buccleugh, D. 276
Carnegie 109
Charlſworth 454
Cockburn 222
Collins 582
Dalhouſie, C. 516
Dickſon 333
Downe, V. 454
Dumfries, C. 638
Egremont, C. 582
Errol, C. 165
Erſkine 50. 333
Ferdinand, Pr. 638, 95
Fletcher 109.
Four 50. 582
Garlies, L. 582
Gaſcoigne 50
Gates ib.
Gavin 109
Gordon 165
Granard, C. 398
Grant 276. 454. 455
Greville, L. 165
Hamilton, L. 222
Hay 398
Heſſe-Caſſel, Pr. 454
Hope, L. 582
Hopetoun, C. 333
Jaſper 398
Lauderdale, C. 333
Leinſter, D. 109
Macdonald 454
Maclcod 222
Maxwell 333
Molyneaux, V. 582
Montgomery 109
Naſſau-Weilbourg, Pr. 398
Ogilvie 455
O'Neal 582
Orange, Pr. 455. 517
Powerſcourt, V. 454
Pruſſia, P. 516. 638
Scott 222 ii
Seymour, L. 276
Shipley 582
Sicilies, Q. 333
Sinclair 695
Six 454
Stewart 109
Stirling 695
Tankerville, C. 582
Three 50 iii. 398. 455
Townſhend 109
Tuſcany, D. 454
Tyron, C. 276
Valentia, V. 109
Weſtmoreland, C. 516
Weymouth, V. 695
White 50
Whiteford 516
Wigton, C. 276
Willoughby de Broke, L. 333
Wilſon 50
Wiſhart 276
Wynne 582

DEATHS.

ABercromby 696
Adams 277
Agnew 166
Aiton 223
Albemarle, E. 582
Alexander 51. 455 ii
Anderſon 51.
Arbuthnot 696
Aſtley ib.
Auſten 50
Baird 51. 398
Beauchamp, V. 111
Beighton 517
Bell 696
Bentley, Adm. 50
Bentley 223
Berry 223
Bethell 277
Blackrie 278
Blair 109. 582
Borthwick, L. 518
Borthwick 582
Boſwall 223
Boudet 50
Bourke 109
Bouverie, L. 223
Boyd 109. 223
Boyle 166
Boyne, L. 50
Braſil, Pr. 166
Brindley 518
Boroughbridge 166
Bruce 398 ii
Buchan 582
Buchanan 223
Butler 582. 638
Butler, Col. 398
Button 166
Byrne 639
Calcraft 517
Cameron 333, 4
Campbell 51. 166. 639
Cantalupe, L. 111
Cappoch 50
Carmichael 111
Carpenter, L. 277
Carr 455. 639
Caryſfort, L. 517
Caterlough, E. 166
Cathcart-Grant 111
Cavan, E. 518
Child 398
Cleland 455
Clum 51
Clutterbuck 696
Cochrane 166
Cockburn 639
Colquhoun 223. 399
Congalton 517
Cooper 223. 696
Cordelon 50
Coulter 51
Craven 696
Creed 222
Creighton 333
Cromwell 51. 398
Cummings 455
Cunningham 398. 696
Dalziel 166
Danvers 333
Davis 517
Dempſter 276. 696
Deſcaizeauz, Chev. 111
Dewar 166
Drackenburg 582
Drummond 277. 455
Dryburgh 696
Dryſdale 223
Dulac 166
Dwarf 50. 582
Edmonſton 51
Edmunds 582
Edwards 50
Elder 455
Elliot, L. 277
Erme, L. 333
Erſkine 398
Eyre 111. 638
Fairfax, L. 51
Fitzherbert 50
Forbes 455 ii. 518 ii. 695
Forreſt 51
Foulis 109
Fraſer 333
Frederick 582
Friend 333
Galway, V. 639
Garbett 455
Garden 638
Gavin 399
Gay 277
Gibb 333
Gilbert 277
Gilmour 223
Girodolle 334
Gladman 582
Gordon 51. 109. 334. 99. 696
Gouëtiere 518
Grahame 455. 696
Grant 50 ii. 166 ii. 277. 399. 455
Gray 696
Greville, L. 222
Gueſt 582
Haly 51
Hamilton 111 ii. 277 ii
Hanway 518, 82
Haverſham, L. 638
Hawley, L. 517
Hay 51. 165. 277. 455
Helvetius 50
Hepburn 455
Heron 111
Heſſe-Caſſel, Landgr. 51
Hildeſley, Bp 696
Hill 223
Hinks 222
Hogg 51
Holburne 111
Holdberry, C. 455
Holte 223
Home 333. 639
Horrocks 276
Howat 51
Hunt 222
Inglis 639
Irvine 517
Irving 277. 639
Jeffery 51
Jenkins 277
Joaſs 223
Johnſton 696
Jones 276. 638
Keith 334
Kennedy 51. 166
Kenton 111
Ker 223. 517.
Kevand 277
Kincardin, C. 277
King 639
Kinnaird 165
Kintore, C. 277
Knight 333
Kynaſton 277
Lake 518

INDEX to the Deaths and Preferments, 1772.

Lamb 50
Lancashire 223
Langhorne 111
Laroon 333.
Lascelles, Gen. 166
Larsson 222
Le Blune 111
Lee 277
Letevre ib.
Legro 639
Leslie 166
Lewis 582
Leyborne 638
Lindsay 639
Lippe Buckburg, C. 276
Litchfield, E. 518
Londonderry, C. 277
Longevity 50 ii. 333. 518, 82.
Lorain 111
Loudon 277
Macarthur 223
M'Cloud 582
Macdonald 111 ii. 518
Macintosh 455. 695
Mackay 518
Mackenzie 223 iii. 333. 517, 18
Maclauchlane 166
Maclean 278. 517
Macleod 166. 222. 223. 399
Macrae 50
Magdonel 517
Maitland ib.
Maitland, Col. 455
Mandeville, L. 111
Manners 398
Manners, L. 277
Marjoribanks 223
Maton ib.
Maynard 51
Maxwell 455
Meath, E. 695
Menzies 111. 334
Mercer 399
Metcalfe 277
Middleton 455
Mill 278
Moffat 51
Moir 50
Montague 517
Moodie 51
Moore 334. 583
Morse 51
Mortier 50
Munro 399
Murdoch 109
Murray 111. 334
Myrton 582
Nairne 277. 333
Nash 696
Nicholson 333. 517
Nicols 276
Noble 223
Northington, E. 51
Nowell 333
Ogilvie 518
Palairet 50
Parsons 277
Paterson 223. 517
Pavillon 333
Pearce 583
Percival 399 ii
Philips 518
Picarde 455
Powis, E. 518
Preston 333, 98
Price 582
Pringle 166. 518. 582
Purvis, Adm. 51
Pye 109
Ramsay 639
Redpath 51
Reid 398. 518. 695
Renton 399
Rice 455
Richardson 696
Roberts 398
Robertson 111. 166. 333
Rochford 695
Rome 583
Rose 638, 9
Row 277
Rustel 223, 77
Rymer 333
Saxe-Gotha, D. 166
Schaw 51.
Scotland 333
Scott 223. 582 ii
Scrimgeour 398
Seuer 695
Sharp 334
Shanks 222
Shirley 223
Simons 398
Sinclair 166. 455
Skinner 51
Smith 111. 333. 582
Sophia 222
Speirs 455
Spence 518
St Aubyn 582
Stamford, C. 696
Stanhope 277
Stevenson 166
Stewart ib. 223. 399. 455. 583
Stodman 277
Strachan 399
Stuart 518
Summers 51
Swedenborg 222
Swieten 333
Swinton 277
Sydserf 51
Symonds 517
Tait 50
Tate 277
Taylor, Dr 398
Telfer 277
Thomson 333
Tobey, Col. 276
Tonson 582
Tullideph 276
Turner 696
Val 696
Van Swieten 333
Vancewell 51
Vanderhausen 223
Wales, Pr.-Dow. 109
Wallace 223
Wardlaw 518
Warrender 51
Watson 50. 639
Webb 398
Wedderburn 165
Weller, Adm. 518
West 334, 98 ii
Westmeath, C. 455
Whalley 223
Whateley 277
Wilkie 582
Williams 277
Williamson 398. 638
Wilmot 696
Wilson 51. 696
Winter 455
Worger 334
Wyndymore 50
Yool 166
Young 518. 638
Young, Bp 517

PREFERMENTS.

Abercromby 280
Ackland 167. 279
Albemarle, E. 280
Allesieu 335
Amherst 583. 639
Amphlett 279
Ancaster, D. 280
Ancram, E. 279
Anderson 519
Andre 53
Anstruther 167. 278
Arbuthnot 52
Archbold 167
Archer 456
Armstrong 280. 639
Arnot 279
Aston 456
Aylmer 166
Ayscough 112
Badcock 53
Baddeley 167
Bago: 583
Baillie 53
Baine 336. 519
Baird 166
Baldwin 54
Barclay 112
Barker 52, 3, 4. 336
Barlow 279
Barnard 167
Barrow 224
Barry 584. 639
Bathurst, L. 455
Bayley 279
Baynes 53
Bayntun 639
Beaumont 52
Beckford 223
Bellamont, E. 334
Benson 639
Bernard 53
Berriedale, L. 583
Bethune 167
Bewes 168
Biddulph 278. 640
Binns 519
Birch 279
Bishop 54
Black 167
Blackett 55
Blair 53
Blake 519
Blathwayt 639
Blayney, L. 280
Blennerhasset 112
Blunt 53
Bonfragon 399
Boorder 53
Boothby 280
Boriace 167
Bourke, Bp 519
Bowlby 583
Bowles 399
Bowyer 278. 583
Boyd 53 280
Boyfield 112
Brabazon 278
Bradshaw 167 280
Bradstreet 280
Brawn 584
Breary 53
Brent 167
Brereton 53
Brewse 456
Brideoake 166
Briscoe 52
Brooke 640
Brookes 584
Browne 168. 278 ii
Browne, Bp 111
Bruce 54
Buchanan 224 456
Buckley 278
Bulkeley 640
Bull 167 583
Bullock 52
Burgoyne 280. 399. 583
Burke 167
Burnet 167 ii. 519
Burton 583
Byron 278
Calcraft 279. 519
Calderwood 336
Calewell 584. 640
Callendar 279
Callow 335
Cameron 54. 399
Campbell 52, 3, 4. 167. 279 iii 280. 399 519. 20. 640
Cane 279
Carleton 279 ii. 399 584
Carpenter 280
Carter 168
Castle 278
Cater 112
Chapman 168
Chambre 54
Chamier 52
Chetwynd 167. 639
Chorley 583
Christie ib.
Churchill 224. 519
Clark 54, 5
Cleghorn 640
Cleland 520
Clerk 279. 80. 519
Clinton 280
Clive, L. 334. 583
Cochran 399
Cocks 519. 639
Coke 112
Colby 583
Colonels 279. 335 ii
Colquhoun 167
Connell 520
Conway 280. 583
Conyers 112
Cook 168. 456
Cooper 519 iii
Coote 334
Cope, Bp 111
Cornwallis 167 ii
Corrance 339
Corsane 224

INDEX to the Preferments, 1772.

Cottrell 639
Courtenay ib.
Cowper 270
Cox 112. 583
Coxon 335
Cradock, Bp. 111
Crawfurd 167. 279
Crofts 168
Crofbie 335
Cumberland, Bp 111
Cuming 112
Cuningham 55. 279. 8[illegible]. 335. 520
Cuppage 167. 279
Currie 167
Da Coſta 278. 640
Dacres 279
Dalling ib.
Dalrymple 166, 7. 520
Dalton 54
Darby 279. 583
Darrah 54
Dartmouth, E. 455
Dawſon 53. 456
Deaken 583
Debbieg 456
De Courcy 278
Delamain ib.
De Laval 696
Delhoſte 112
Deſaguliers 279
Deſvoines ib.
Dick 520
Dilkes 280
Dixon 54
Dobbs 278
Dodſworth 519
Don 53
Donkin 399
Doughty 584
Douglas 167. 224
Draper 280 334
Drummond 54
Dudingſtone 52
Duer 166
Duffe 336
Dumas 54
Dunbar 584
Duncan 54. 167
Dupperrè 112
Eddington 696
Edhouſe 399
Edinburgh Magiſtrates 520. 640
Edmeſtone 399
Edmonſtone ib.
Edwards 336
Egerton 52. 112. 279
Eſſingham, E. 167
Eglintoun, E. 279
Elder 520 ii
Elgie 640
Eliot 111. 456
Ellis 167
Elliſon 280
Erſkine 279 ii
Etherington 519
Evans 53
Eveleigh 52
Evelyn 640
Everitt 112
Exciſe 583
Eyre ib
Falkener 52
Falmouth, V 280
Fane 112 334
Farly 278
Farnaby 52
Farrier 53
Farrington 639
Faucitt 279. 335. 640
Fell 335
Fellowes 519
Fenton 166
Fielding 583
Finch ib.
Fitzgerald 168. 224
Fitzmauries 335
Fitzpatrick 583
Fitzroy 280 639
Fleming 167. 335. 399 ii
Forbes 639
Forester 53
Forteſcue 278. 456
Fownes 166
Fox 54. 519
Fraſer 279
Frederick 224
French 54. 399. ii
Fryer 54
Fuge 584
Fulke 335
Fuller ib.
Fyfe 520
Gabbitt 279
Gainsford 53
Gamble 55
Ganſell 280
Gardiner 520
Gardner 640
Garlies, L. 456
Garth 112
Gaſcoyne 111. 456
Gavin 335
Geddes 520 ii
Geekie 520
Generals 280
Gilbert 53
Gilchriſt 335
Glouceſter, D. 280
Goldfrapp 224
Goldie 54
Goodenough 399
Gordon 279. 456. 583 ii
Gordon, L. 279
Gore 280
Gore, Bp 111
Gorcham 279
Gould 53
Goulding 519
Goulton 278
Govan 336
Gower 519
Græme 280
Grant 279 iii. 399. 520, 84
Gray 399
Green 335
Grenville 224
Greville, L. 111. 456
Grevis 52
Grieve 520
Griffith 279
Gualy 584
Guernſey, L. 399
Hackman 335
Haldimand 279. 639
Hale 280 ii
Hall 279
Hallam 54
Hamer 640
Hamilton 54. 112. 279 iii. 334. 520 ii
Hand 168
Handfield 583
Hanger 639
Hanford 167
Hanway 583
Harcourt, E. 280. 583
Hardcaſtle 399
Hare 280
Harrington 167
Harris 51
Harriſon 54. 224. 584
Hart 520
Harvey 280
Haſelar 112
Haſlam 54
Hatfield 584
Hatton 53
Haviland 280
Hawkins 583
Hay 279 456. 639. 640 ii
Haywood 279
Heaviſide 52
Heigmore 53
Heighington ib.
Hepburne ib.
Herriot 520 ii
Hervey 224
Heſketh 640
Hewet 584
Higgins 168
Hill 335, 6 ii. 519
Hillman 399
Hillſborough, E. 455
Hiſlop 335
Hodges 639
Hodgkinſon 278
Holland 52, 4
Holmes 53
Holt 55
Home 279. 335. 399
Hone 53
Honywood 278
Horſburgh 167
Horſmanden 639
Hotham 52. 279. 334
Howe 280
Hugonin 52. 399. 519
Hunter 54
Hutchiſon 53
Ibbetſon 52. 168
Imrie 167
Inglis 520
Innes 456. 520
Irwin 54. 280
Iveſon 640
Jackſon 54
Jaffery 520
James 336
Jamieſon 520 ii
Jennings 54
Jenyns 111. 456
Johnſon 278
Johnſton 54 ii. 112. 168. 279 ii. 399 519
Joliffe 111. 456
Jones 279. 583
Jopp 520
Kearney 456
Keily 52
Keith 334
Kellet 279
Kelly 53. 168. 519
Keppell 280
Kid 520
Kilvington 166
Kincaid 520. 640
Kingſton, D. 280
Kirk 520
Kirkband 519
Kirkland ib.
Kirwan 52
Knight 584
Knightley 583
Knox 335
Lake 112
Lambart 280, 640
Lambert 279
Lambton 336
Lamont 399
Lang 55
Langham 335
Langlois 639
Laurie 520
Lawleſs 54
Layard 224
Layton 167
Learmonth 520
Leaves 112
Lee 279
Leigh 335. 519
Leighton 280
Leith 168
Leland 279
Lennox L. 280
Lieut. Col. 279. 335 ii
Lieut. Gen. 280
Lincoln, E. 280
Lindſay 53. 167. 334. 640
Liſter 279
Livingſton 112, 67
Lloyd 54. 167. 224
Lodge 52
Logie 334
Long 335
Longe 52
Long Morris 279
Lovell 167
Lovibond 399
Lowe 278
Lowndes 583
Lucas 583
Lyde 519
Lyman 335
Lynch 334
Macartney 334 ii. 399
Macbean 456
M'Cuming 167
M'Donald 399 iii. 640
MacDonell 53
M'Donell 399
M'Intoſh 54
M'Intyre 278
MacKay 52, 5.
Mackenzie 55
M'Lean 279. 456
Macliſh 52
M'Myne 278
Macnight 399
M'Pherſon 52, 4. 166
Magra 166
Major-Gen. 279
Majors 399. 456

Mainwaring 52, 3. 167
Maitland 279 ii
Mallack 52
Mann 334 ii
Mann, Bp 111
Manners 279
Manners, L. 280
Mariſhall 54
Markham 54. 279
Marſh 399. 583. 640
Martin 336. 456
Maſſey 279
Mathias 456
Maturin 336
Mawhood 223
Maxwell 278, 9. 583
Mecan 53
Medicine, Doctors of 336. 519
Meggs 53
Meick 336
Mellis 520
Members, new 55. 112. 280. 399
Mercer 53
Mercier 278
Miller 520
Mills 334
Milner 335
Milnes 639
Mocher 279
Montagu 334
Montgomery 456
Monteſor 335
Moody 336
Moore 54. 166. 334. 639
Morris 111. 279. 584
Morſe 166
Moſtyn 280
Mountſtewart, L. 336
Muller 278
Murray 53. 279. 280
Murray-Keith 111. 279. 334. 455
Muſgrave 399
Nairne 55. 335
Napier 53. 279
Navy 583
Neſbit 335
Newburgh 640
Newport 335
Newton ib.
Nichola 278
Nicholſon 399. 640
Nickſon 399
Nicolls 52
Nixon 336
Nooth 52
Norris 519
North ib.
North, L. 334. 640
Nott 52
Nutt 54
O'Connor 335
Ogilvie 399
Ogle 335
O'Hara 167
Orger 223
Oſborn 334
Oſnabrnck, Bp ib.
Oſwald 55
Oughton 639
Ourry 456
Owen 280. 335 ii
Papillon 583
Parke 54
Parker 55. 334, 5. 639, 96
Parnham 519
Parry 54
Paterſon 54. 278
Payne 334
Pemberton 399
Pennington 640
Penroſe 224
Petrie 53
Pett 583
Philips 53. 279
Phyn 53
Picton ib.
Pidcock 640
Piers 335
Pierſon 280
Pigot 52. 279 ii
Pilot 584
Pole 335. 640
Pomeroy 279
Porten 334
Porter 540
Pottenger 224
Potts 53
Pountenay 336
Powis, E. 280
Poynton 278
Preſcott 280. 335
Preſton 279. 335
Prevoſt 54 ii
Price 168
Pringle 335
Provoſts 520
Purling 280
Purves 279
Quantock 52
Quarme 583
Rainey 53
Ralfe 640
Rawlins 54
Reaburn 520
Read 54
Regnier 52
Repington 168
Reynell 55
Richardſon 112
Ridley 224. 79
Ridſdale 399
Ritchie 520
Roberts 111, 67. 639
Robertſon 279. 640
Robinſon 519, 84
Rochford 54
Rogers 52
Rollinſon 168
Rooke 279. 335. 456
Roper 54
Roſs, E. 279
Roſs 520. 584
Rotchet 519
Rufane 280
Ruſh 456
Ruſſell 53. 584
Rutherford 278. 519
Rye 335
Sandwich, E. 280
Scott 168. 583 ii
Scrimſour 52
Sheffield ib.
Shelburn, E. 280
Sheridan 335
Sherloch 335
Shuldam 166
Shuttleworth 52. 53. 335
Sibbald 55
Silverſide 583
Simcoe 224
Simondſon 54
Sinclair 223, 4
Skeffington 399
Skelton 224
Skene 279
Skinner 583
Skynner 280
Sladden 640
Slater 456
Sloper 279
Smelt 166. 399
Smith 167, 68 ii 224, 78 ii
Smythe 583
Somervile 640
Sorrell 279
Spearman 52
Spencer, L. 111. 456
Spendlove 399
Sprott 520
St Clair 399
St John 112. 519
St Leger 279
St Paul 455
Stanhope 224
Stanley 52. 583
Stanton 166
Stewart 520, 83
Stiell 399
Stirling 520
Stiſted 52
Stoddart 520
Stonehewer 583
Stopford 640
Stormont L. 583
Strachan 520
Stratton 279
Strong 584
Stuart 54
Sturrock 168
Style 279
Sutherland 167. 520
Sutton 519
Syme 520, 83
Symes 335. 456
Tancred 639
Tate 335
Taylor 52, 3. 335
Teeſday 52
Tempeſt 111
Tew 53
Thelwall 168
Thompſon 52, 4. 584. 696
Thoroton 640
Todd 520
Tomkins 54
Tomſon 584
Torry 520
Townſend 583
Townſend, L. ib.
Townſend Oſwald 55
Townſhend 279
Trade 111. 456
Trapaud 280
Trench 54
Trotter 520 ii
Trueren 335
Tryon 279
Tucker ib.
Tudor 53
Tuffnell 399. 519. 639
Turnbull 520
Turner 336
Tyreonnel, L. 399
Uniacke 519
Urmſton 280
Urquhart 519
Vanderduſſen 166
Vane 112
Vaughan 279 ii
Verner 278
Vernon 280
Vigors 167
Vivian 583
Wade 54. 335
Wainman 519
Waldegrave, E. 280
Wallace 224. 583
Waller 223
Wallingford, V. 279
Walſh ib.
Warde ib.
Wardrope 456
Watſon 639
Watts 52
Webb 399. 640 ii
Webſter 456
Welſh 55
Weſt 53
Weſton 456
Weſtrop 640
Whetham 168
Whiſton 335
Whitehead 111
Whitworth 224
Whyte 52
Wickham 456
Wilford 53
Wilkie ib.
Wilkinſon 167. 278
Wilmot 335. 519
Willcocks 168
Williams 53. 166. 519
Williamſon 167 ii 280. 520, 84
Willis 224
Wilſon 278
Wincheſter 167
Winter 456
Wiſeman 279
Withers 336
Wollocombe 52
Wolſeley 166
Wood 224. 520. 640
Woodford 455
Weeds 336
Wordie 520
Wray 167
Wright 52. 519. 520. 696
Wrightſon 279
Wynne ib. 280
Wynter 639
Zobell 279

The End of the Thirty-fourth Volume.